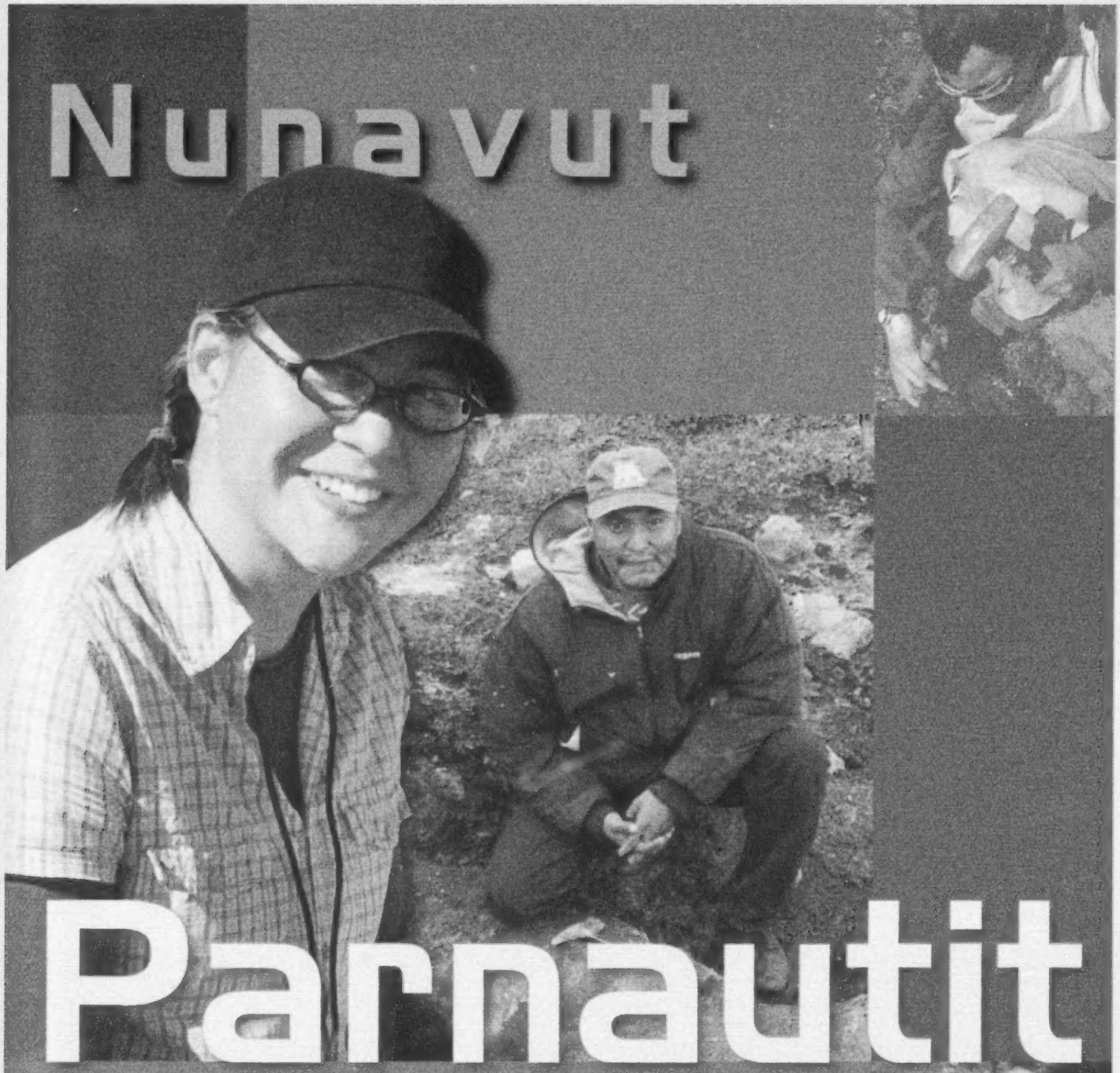
Nunavut



Parnautit

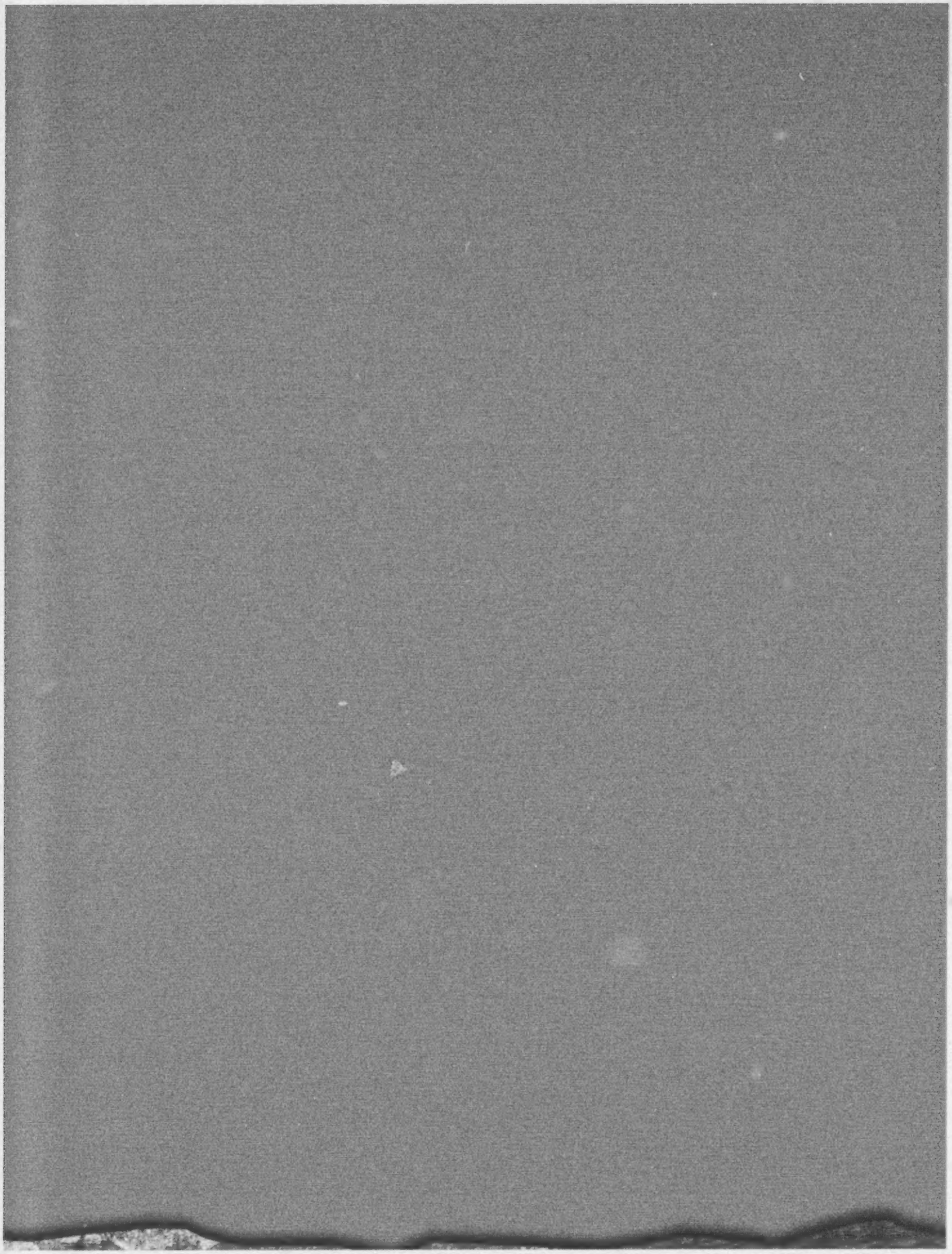
A foundation for the future

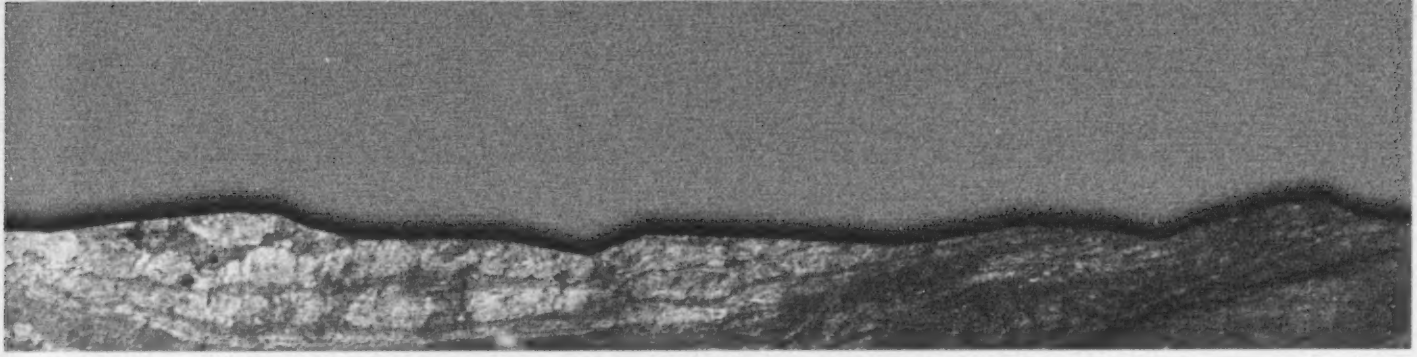
Report on Implementation

October 2009

Department of
Economic Development
& Transportation

Nunavut





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Part One-Summary

The goal of the *Parnautit Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy* is:

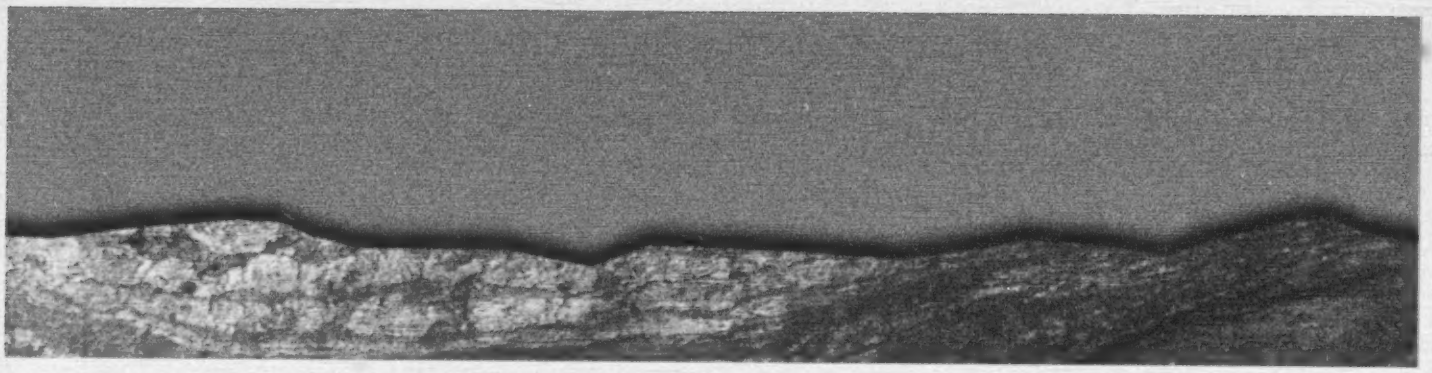
> *To create the conditions for a strong and sustainable minerals industry that contributes to a high and sustainable quality of life for all Nunavummiut.*

The strategy identifies four pillars that will support the achievement of this goal: jurisdictional framework; community benefits; infrastructure; and, environmental stewardship. Within these four areas, the strategy identifies sixteen policy statements and twenty-two specific actions. A plan to implement these actions was prepared and formally adopted in October 2006.

Reporting on Implementation

This report will provide a summary of the progress that has been made in each of the twenty-two actions that comprise the *Parnautit Implementation Plan*. The report is structured in two parts. First, a brief summary of the highlights and themes that arose during the implementation report interviews is presented. This is followed by a snapshot of the "progress" and "priority" for each action using both graphical and tabular formats (Figure 1 and Table 1).

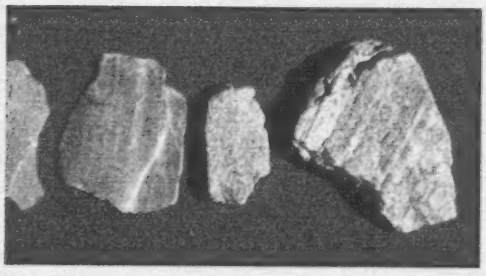
In Part II, a more detailed treatment of each action is provided. A consistent format has been adopted, comprising six dimensions—rationale and logic; approach; what's been done so far; progress; on-going relevance; and, priority. In addition, an assignment of quantitative status ("progress" and "priority" on a scale from 1 to 5) is provided.



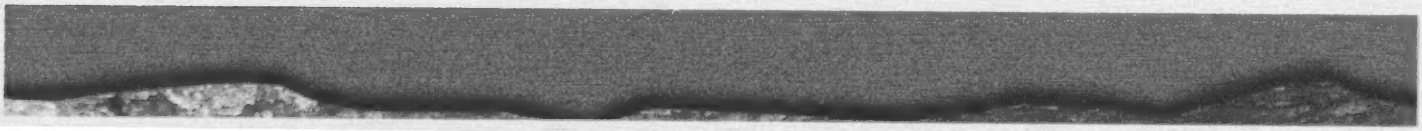
Under "rationale and logic" the reason for undertaking the action is set out. In particular, this section identifies how the action is supposed to link to the related objective—this is the "logic model" underlying the action. The "approach" is a brief statement of how the action is going to be implemented.

"What's been done so far" sets out the specific outputs that have been accomplished, while the "progress" section considers these tangible accomplishments in terms of how they have contributed to accomplishment of the intent of the action/objective. The progress section may also address next steps that are being implemented as well as other activities that are not identified in the implementation plan but which clearly relate to the over-arching objective.

Finally, discussion of "on-going relevance" provides an opportunity to consider the action in terms of changes that may have occurred since the implementation plan was adopted, while "priority" considers where the action item fits in the broader context of other actions within the strategy.



The nature of comprehensive sectoral strategies is that many different territorial departments are implicated in the strategy implementation. In the case of Parnautit, the Department of Environment, Economic Development & Transportation, Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Department of Education have all played key roles in the implementation of various actions under the strategy. In addition, other agencies have also been implicated in strategy implementation. These have included many agencies and organizations in partnership roles. As well, INAC and NTI have both been particularly implicated given their interests and responsibilities in many areas of importance to mineral exploration and mining. Recognizing this broad involvement, an attempt has been made to include discussions with these key partners in the process of preparing this implementation report.



Themes and Highlights

Three themes emerged during the course of preparing this implementation report: timing, human resources, and priority of the various action items.

Implementation timing

The first theme relates to implementation timing. In a number of areas, implementation of some of the strategic activities has been well coordinated with events that are evolving in the minerals exploration and mining sector in Nunavut. Some timely accomplishments include the achievement of stable funding for the Nunavut Mining Symposium Society. Action related to geoscience funding may also have been timely, as the strategy seems to have assisted in securing major levels of federal funding made available for this purpose.

Other areas identified in the strategy that were specifically identified as having emerged as real priorities include the development partnership agreements and implementation of socio-economic monitoring committees. With regard to the SEMCs, the importance of gaining insight into important community-level changes that develop over time was emphasized, both as a means to inform community participation in mine development processes as well as to support companies in their planning.

Several areas were identified as potentially meriting more immediate attention. The first relates to mine training, the second to community engagement and understanding of the issues and opportunities that are raised as mining developments proceed, and a third is that of the relation between resource activities and caribou.

With regard to mine training, the specific actions identified in the implementation plan—hiring a coordinator and creating a training fund—have been implemented. Within the context of mining in Nunavut—no operational mine at the present time—progress in this area may be considered to be timely. However there may be a need for greater progress to be made here once an operating mine is in place.

The area of community engagement and understanding has been assessed to fall into the zone where progress to date lags behind the priority assigned to this area in the context of development taking place in the sector (Figure 1, on page 9). It is noted, though, that progress is being made in this area through initiatives such as the prospector's development program. The area is also actively being engaged through plans for advancing work in the area of community consultation guidelines.

A critical area that seems to be emerging as a priority area that has not yet been addressed is that of caribou–mine sector interactions. Current efforts to complete a caribou management plan should provide a foundation for future work related to resource–caribou issues.

In addition to these three areas, it has also been suggested that greater attention may need to be applied to roads and infrastructure opportunities and issues that arise in the context of mine developments. While these are potentially addressed in the strategy under the broad umbrella of development partnership agreements, these areas may merit greater priority and attention.

A challenge in the strategy arises when specific actions are called for in areas where the Government of Nunavut does not have direct responsibility. In these cases, there may be multiple players including those outside the government and thus the timeline is clearly outside the control of any GN department. Actions related to participation in legislative and regulatory processes, which lie within the jurisdiction of the federal government, are examples where the timeline is clearly out of the control of the territory. The value of including these areas in the implementation part of the strategy might merit consideration.

Human resources

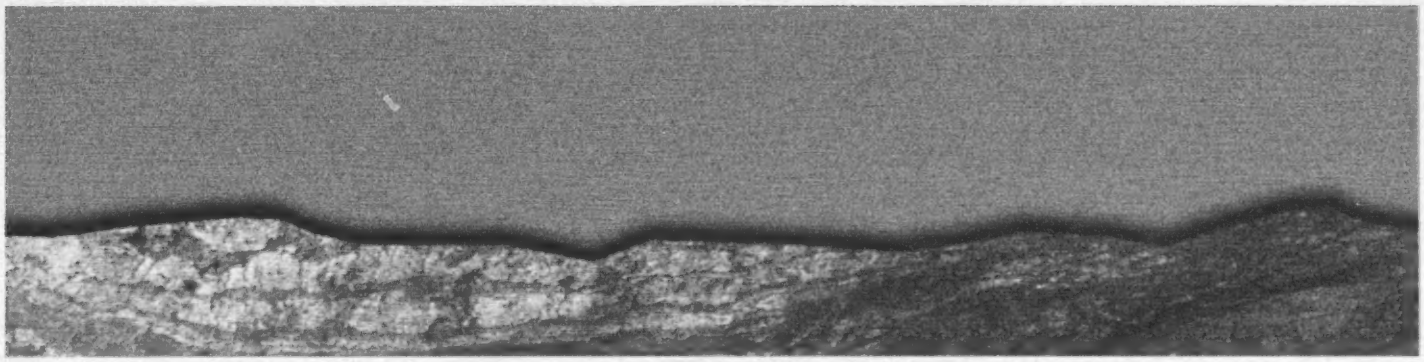
A second theme that arose during this progress review relates to human resources and staff turnover. This issue was raised frequently in the context of describing the pace of implementation. In a few cases, consistency in staffing was identified as a key factor underlying successful activities. In other cases, activities had been initiated with good progress and then experienced a lull following staff turnover. The danger that initiatives may fall off the map when the responsible individual moves on to other assignments was noted.

On the theme of human resources, a level of stress was detected on more than one occasion and in more than one department. Some value may be achieved in providing opportunities for staff to receive reassurance that it is okay to organize their work based on the big picture. It is entirely reasonable that the priority of an activity within a particular sector strategy should be considered side-by-side with all the other priorities that staff face. This may require an improved level of communication amongst departments and within departments. In recognition of inevitable constraints of time and human resources, it will be generally useful to streamline sector implementation strategies as much as possible—don't call for two actions when the activities could be grouped within one item.

Priority of actions

Finally, several observations related to prioritization of actions can be made. In terms of overall priority, there is a perception that allocation of limited capacity and resources has focused on highest priority needs of the sector, and on things that can be readily achieved. This finding suggests that the strategy is generally being implemented effectively.

Some challenges do arise, though, given the multi-departmental responsibility for some actions. There is general recognition of the importance and rationale underlying actions on the part of the departments identified as having the lead role in implementing the action. Nonetheless, these good intentions are sometimes swamped by competing priorities. Further, there seems to be an on-going challenge at some levels within departments to "own" the *Parnautit Mineral*



Exploration and Mining Strategy as their document. Even though the strategy has been adopted by the Government of Nunavut, some continue to see it as an "EDT strategy." In other instances, though, the strategy and its implementation plan was described as a good tool to bring departments together around collective issues emerging in the mineral exploration and mining sector.

Summary of Progress and Priority

The quantitative assignment of "progress" and "priority" is based on limited process within the relevant departments. These values are considered to be more illustrative than evaluative. Figure 1, below, provides a quick visual representation of the status of implementation. Items that have been assigned relatively high priority fall to the top of the grid. Those which have been mostly implemented fall to the left of the grid. Actions that are high priority but which have not been implemented may be considered to raise concern. These items fall in the upper, right quadrant of the grid. The results of this presentation are intended to serve as a useful point-of-departure for discussion of implementation priorities going forward.

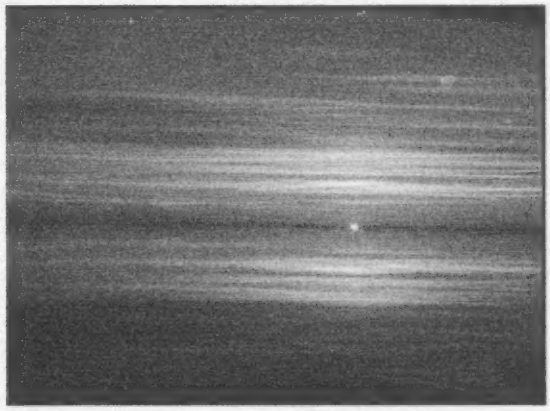


Table 1, following the Figure 1 matrix, provides a summary of actions along with a description of the "process" and "priority" findings. This summary table is followed by Part II, which presents the full findings of the implementation study.

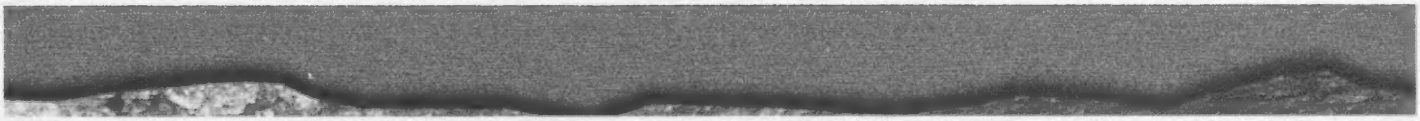
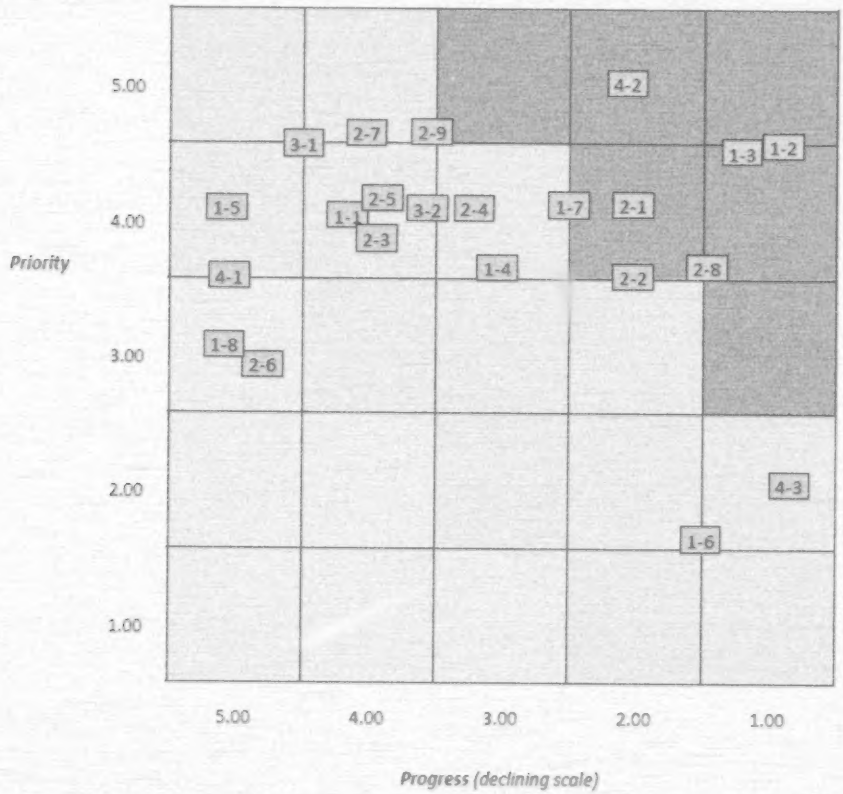


Figure 1
Implementation "Concerns" Matrix



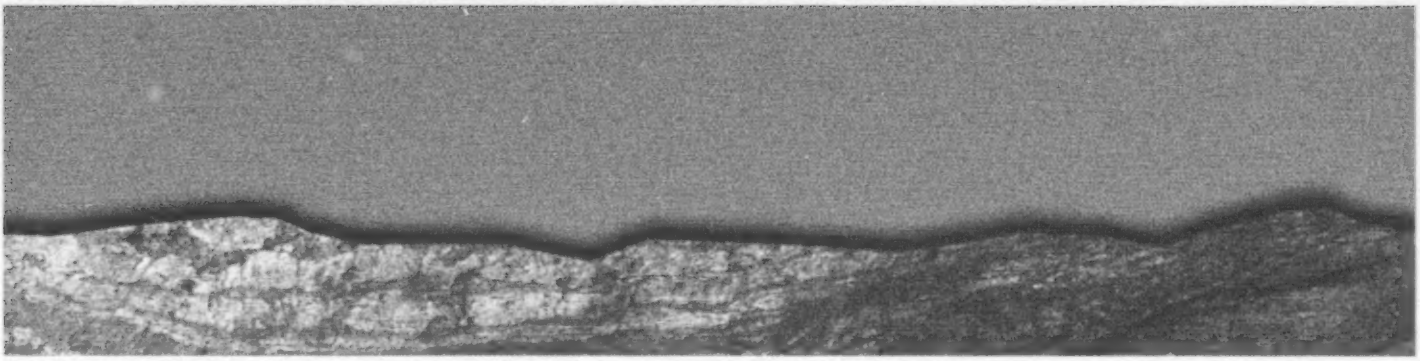
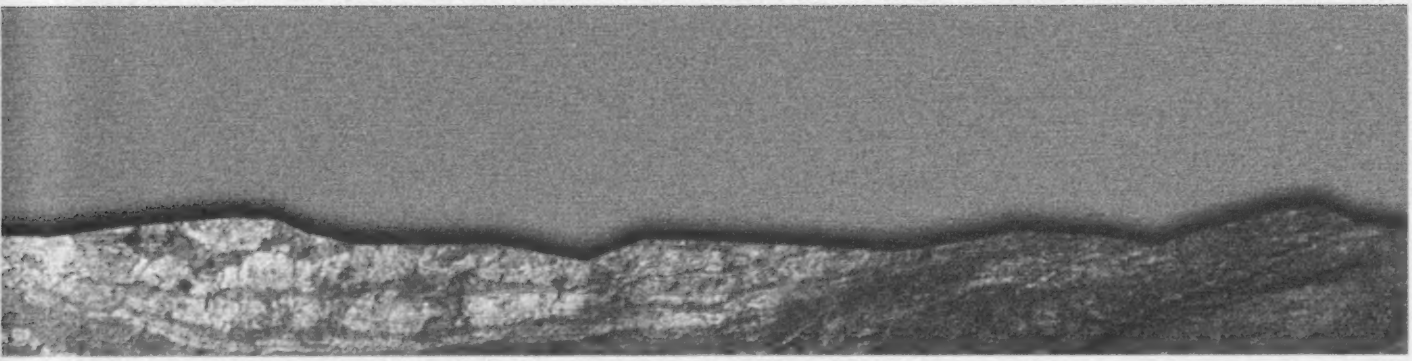


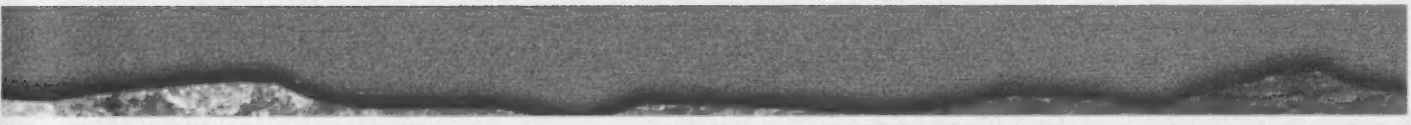
Table 1: Implementation Summary

ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 1-1 Legislation	Progress: mostly done (4.0) Priority: high (4.0)	The Working Group is continuing to work on finalizing this draft. While some significant issues may remain to be resolved, the Working Group has a Terms Of Reference that provides guidance on the process to do this. The timeframe is contingent on factors outside of GN influence.	The priority to achieve the legislative outcome of this activity is high, as this is an outstanding obligation arising from the land claim. Additionally, this federal legislation should help to improve procedural efficiency, clarity and certainty.
Action 1-2 Nunavut Mines Act	Progress: minor (1.0) Priority: high (4.5)	Devolution negotiations have not yet triggered significant work related to this action item.	Devolution is a high priority for the Government of Nunavut. However, devolution negotiations have not advanced, due to the federal government position. Once negotiations proceed, a high priority status will be triggered for this action.
Action 1-3 Mineral Tenure Act for Nunavut	Progress: minor (1.0) Priority: high (4.5)	Devolution negotiations have not yet triggered significant work related to this action item.	Devolution is a high priority for the Government of Nunavut. However, devolution negotiations have not advanced, due to the federal government position. Once negotiations proceed, a high priority status will be triggered for this action.
Action 1-4 Nunavut Water Regulations	Progress: moderate (3.5) Priority: moderate (3.0)	The *Nunavut Water Regulation Development Group* is working on the draft regulations. It is hoped that at the next meeting of this group, planned for November 2009, members of the group will be able to finalize these draft regulations and put them out for public consultation.	This is seen as a moderate priority area. Some of the immediate pressure may have been reduced by the economic downturn and its effect on slowing down mineral sector activities. This may change as mineral development activities heat up in the future.
Action 1-5 Review of Permitting and Regulatory Structures	Progress: done (5.0) Priority: high (4.0)	The consultant's report provided a description of the permitting and regulatory system in Nunavut and provided recommendations to improve efficiency.	The area of legislative development related to the minerals sector is generally high within the Government of Nunavut. Improving the efficiency of permitting and regulatory processes that support decisionmaking related to the sector is, therefore, high.

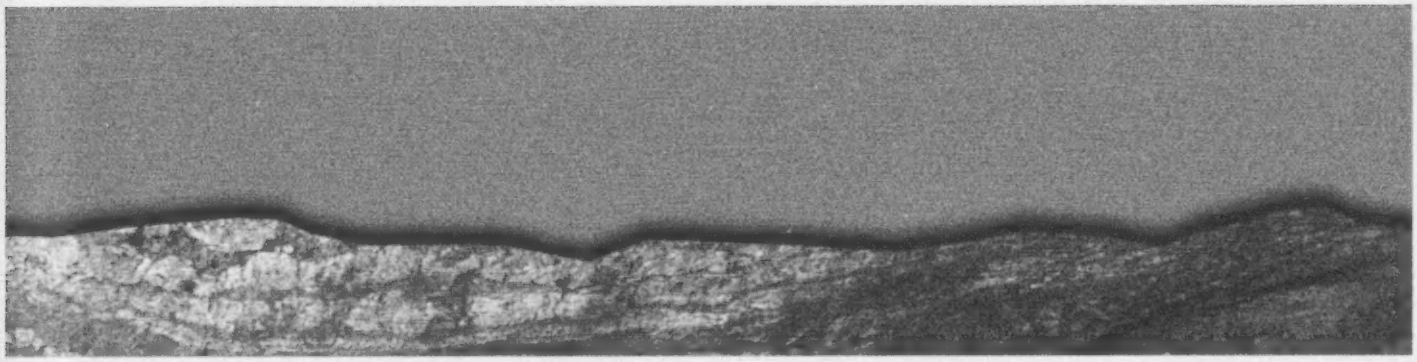
ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 1-6 Workshop on Permitting and Regulation	Progress: a little (1.5) Priority: low (1.5)	Some initial planning was done with INAC during Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative meetings. It was during these discussions that the approach to jointly host the workshop was adopted. However the workshop did not proceed. There is a sense among some participants that it would be better to wait for the NIRB and NPC establishment legislation to come into law (Action 1-1) before holding a workshop to improve understanding of the law among the agencies.	Moderately low priority at the present time. Priority may increase once the various legislative and regulatory initiatives underway are completed.
Action 1-7 Uranium Policy	Progress: modest (2.5) Priority: high (4.0)	Modest progress has been made. Since the release of the *Six Principles* for uranium mining in 2007, the Uranium Working Group has continued to meet. This group is now chaired by EDT. Public consultations outside the context of a specific project have not taken place. A key decision to be made relates to whether the *Six Principles* are sufficient for the required purposes or whether further policy clarification is needed.	Priority is high to resolve whether the existing *Six Principles* represent the Government of Nunavut position, or whether new policy will be developed. High priority is also assigned to this area given the level of mineral exploration and development activity in this area and the potential that public attention could become heightenedat any time in the near future.
Action 1-8 Taxation Review	Progress: done (5.0) Priority: modcrate (3.0)	Review of tax regime is completed. No immediate follow-up implications for the tax regime arose from this internal review.	Within the context of the typical differences in taxation across comparable jurisdictions in Canada, the importance of taxation relative to other determinants of investment and development seems to be only moderate. Therefore, this area is assigned a moderate priority.



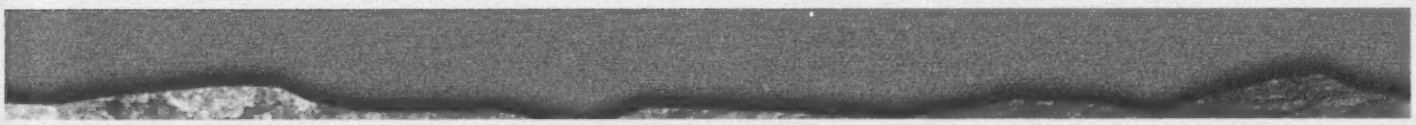
ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 2-1 Community Consultation Guidelines	Progress: some (2.0) Priority: high (4.0)	A workshop held in 2009 provided a start to this work, and validated the concept with key stakeholders. Planning for community-level research to support the guidelines development has been initiated.	The priority for this activity is considered to be high, as improved consultation will lead to higher quality community engagement and, in turn, better outcomes in terms of partnerships.
Action 2-2 Awareness Building	Progress: some (2.0) Priority: moderate (3.5)	Awareness of mineral development has improved, due to industry-initiated consultations and hearings. There is still a need for government-initiated awareness activities, particularly in areas where mining has not yet proceeded. There is also a need to achieve a consistent message across GN departments.	Raising community awareness will continue to command a moderate priority. Delivering a consistent message across government should be considered a high priority, since mixed messages can damage government–community relationships and undermine efforts to generate community understanding of the issues.
Action 2-3 Nunavut Mining Symposium	Progress: mostly done (4.0) Priority: high (4.0)	The Nunavut Mining Symposium Society (NMSSoc) was established in 2001. EDT is now committed to regular contributions of $50,000 per year. INAC provides regular contributions, though these are somewhat variable. NTI provides support on a year-to-year basis.	This is a high priority, since the NMSSoc serves as an forum for communicating opportunities and developments in the mineral exploration and mining sector within the industry and out to the broader public.
Action 2-4 Earth Science and Mining in Public Schools	Progress: moderate (3.0) Priority: high (4.0)	The earth sciences module was piloted in several schools across Nunavut two years ago but has not yet been revised. Teachers have access to the approved earth sciences curriculum inherited from the NWT. The Department of Education has a person currently writing an earth sciences curriculum for Grade 10, and is working towards getting that curriculum into the schools for a pilot this coming spring.	Nunavut's geological potential is increasingly being recognized. The strategic importance of allowing students to explore their interests and aptitudes in the area of earth sciences is increasingly important in this context. This is a key step in building a cadre of professionals to fill jobs of the future.



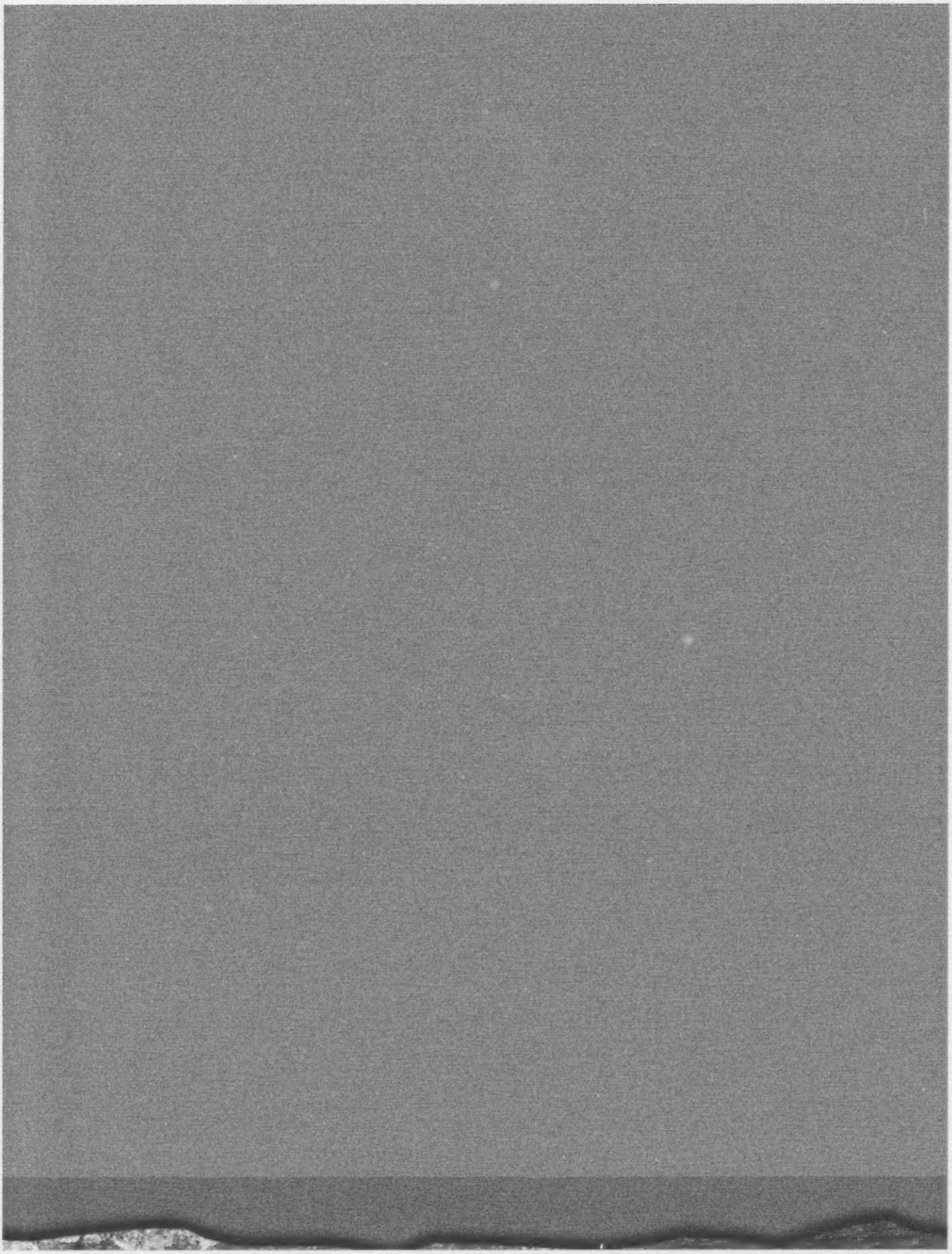
ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 2-5 Mine Training Initiative	Progress: mostly done (4.0) Priority: high (4.0)	The Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable meets twice per year and makes recommendations on how to allocate the $200,000 Nunavut Mine Training Fund. The Roundtable has been chaired by an EDT staff person. The Department of Education has a member at the table as well, who is responsible for Adult Education.	Regional training structures are starting to come together. The Meadowbank mine is under construction and advanced exploration activities are taking place in all regions. Within this context, the strategic importance of having a territorial training focus is considered to be increasing.
Action 2-6 Mineral Exploration Field Assistant Course	Progress: done (5.0) Priority: moderate (3.0)	Nineteen students registered for the Cambridge Bay course. Of these, sixteen participated on the first day and seven individuals completed the two-week program. Nunavut Arctic College is prepared to hold the course again if requested.	Moderate priority. Capacity is in place to offer this training as demand arises.
Action 2-7 Nunavut Prospector Development Program	Progress: mostly done (4.0) Priority: high (4.5)	Previous to the creation of Nunavut, no Inuit were prospecting. Today, there are nearly a dozen active prospectors in Nunavut, of which all but one are Inuit. There have been a few prospectors who have sold options. A few dozen prospectors in Nunavut have been hired by mining companies over the last decade. The next step to achieving ongoing progress in this area will be to more fully support the active prospectors.	The prospector's course is a high priority within the objective of maximizing community benefits from the mining industry. Demand for the course is high at the community level. If a community has not had a program for a few years, they will often ask for it.
Action 2-8 Community Economic Development Plans	Progress: a little (1.5) Priority: moderate (3.5)	To date, this action has not led to revised CED plans. An example of the sort of coordination between mine project and community objectives did arise over the course of the Meadowbank. A Development Partnership Agreement was brokered whereby the company agreed to build an all-weather road that would be accessible to the public on an HTO-controlled basis.	As mineral exploration activities lead to the definition of specific projects, the importance for government to understand community objectives and how the proposed mine project may interact with these objectives will increase. The more government understands about community priorities and objectives, the more effectively we can work to assist in the achievement of these through synergies with mine developments.



ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 2-9 Socio-economic Monitoring	Progress: moderate (3.5) Priority: high (4.5)	The regional SEMCs are beginning to identify important issues and the indicators that should be followed in order to understand the opportunities and challenges presented by development activities. Initial work has been done in gathering data from GN departments on key indicators. The SEMCs will continue to work toward defining their roles and the key issues they are able to focus on. The GN will need to support these groups through provision of relevant data and technical support.	On-going support for the SEMCs is a high priority, given the need for regional and local socio-economic knowledge and analysis. The area provides an important mechanism for improved communication between government, community leadership, and the mining sector. It is critical that the GN is able to carry through with appropriate technical support and data provision to these groups.
Action 3-1 Geosciences Funding	Progress: mostly done (4.5) Priority: high (4.5)	A renewed multi-year funding arrangement has been achieved—the "Canada – Nunavut Geoscience Office (2008 – 2013) Renewal Agreement." This includes annual contributions from EDT ($450,000), INAC ($430,000), and Geological Survey Canada ($526,000). Each partner provides in-kind support. The federal Strategic Investments in Northern Economic Development (SINED) fund has provided multi-year funding through the partnership to support CNGO projects. SINED 2 will continue over the 2009 to 2014 period. This funding has been significant, in the range of $1 million to $1.5 million per year. In addition, Nunavut has succeeded in attracting significant mapping investments through the 2008 to 2013 Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program of Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). GEMs is a 5-yr, $100 million federal program, of which 75% must be spent in the territories. Nunavut expenditures under this program are expected to average between $5 to $8 million per year.	This is a high priority area. The level of available geological information and geomapping continues to be very limited in the territory. The need to fill the gaps increases as mining activity raises the profile of Nunavut and leads to increased interest in mineral exploration. All sectors recognize this is a priority and are working as hard as they can to map the territory.



ACTION	STATUS	PROGRESS	PRIORITY
Action 3-2 Public Access to Geospatial Data	Progress: moderate (3.5) Priority: high (4.0)	The web portal, nunavutgeoscience.ca, has readily accessible data related to exploration, mineral showings, geological maps, and links to other online data. On-going work is required to add socio-economic and environmental data to a web portal. In the area of socioeconomic data, EDT has begun to contact all GN departments to see which data sets each department can make available. Most government departments have responded with lists of areas in which they can provide information. The data itself has not yet begun to flow.	The demand for geosciences, environmental, and socio-economic data will increase as Nunavut's profile as a region of major mineral potential grows, and as more mine projects proceed to environmental review. Understanding of the benefits and impacts arising in communities from mineral exploration and mining activities will become more focused as monitoring continues—and this will lead to demand for better access to high quality socioeconomic data. Also, as the SEMCs identify key indicators of local importance, data will be needed in order to understand the current state of these indicators.
Action 4-1 Government – Industry Research Partnerships	Progress: done (5.0) Priority: moderate (3.5)	Review of tax regime is completed. No changes to the tax regime were recommended as a result of this review. Incentives such as the existing fuel tax rebate and the Development Partnership Agreement (DPA) mechanism are considered to be appropriate mechanisms for achieving the objective of improving the knowledge base through cooperation with industry.	The priority for using the DPA/Fuel Tax Rebate mechanism to achieve partnerships in support of environmental knowledge base expansion is considered to be moderate.
Action 4-2 Guide to Good Environmental Practices	Progress: some (2.0) Priority: very high (5.0)	The territorial government has, over the years (before and after division), produced guides on various environmental concerns. These guides are not specific to any particular sector, however. Some discussions have been held between EDT and DOE to initiate a guide that would be of particular relevance and value to the mineral exploration, mining, and reclamation sector.	High priority to ensure that all sectors are aware of their obligations to protect the environment. Providing guidance related to caribou will be of particular importance.
Action 4-3 Audit of Inspection, Monitoring and Regulatory Enforcement	Progress: minor (1.0) Priority: low (2.0)	No inter-agency audit has yet been carried out. The various agencies involved in inspections have their own internal processes in place to monitor their work and seek ongoing improvement.	At the current time, this area is low priority. The action has some value in improving inspection activities. However, the major value relates to devolution and priority is therefore contingent on devolution negotiations.



Part Two-Detailed Assessment

Pillar 1 - Jurisdictional Framework

Objective 1: Legislation

Ensure Nunavut has modern legislation that supports our vision for the development of the minerals sector and protection of our environment.

Action 1-1 Legislation
The Government of Nunavut will continue to work with INAC and NTI, in close consultation with the NPC and NIRB to complete establishment legislation on a high priority basis.

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

This federal legislation, formerly referred to as the *Nunavut Land Use Planning and Environmental Assessment Act*, but recently re-named *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, will fill the last remaining legislative gap in the implementation of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*. The legislation will provide clarity and certainty around processes related to implementation of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.

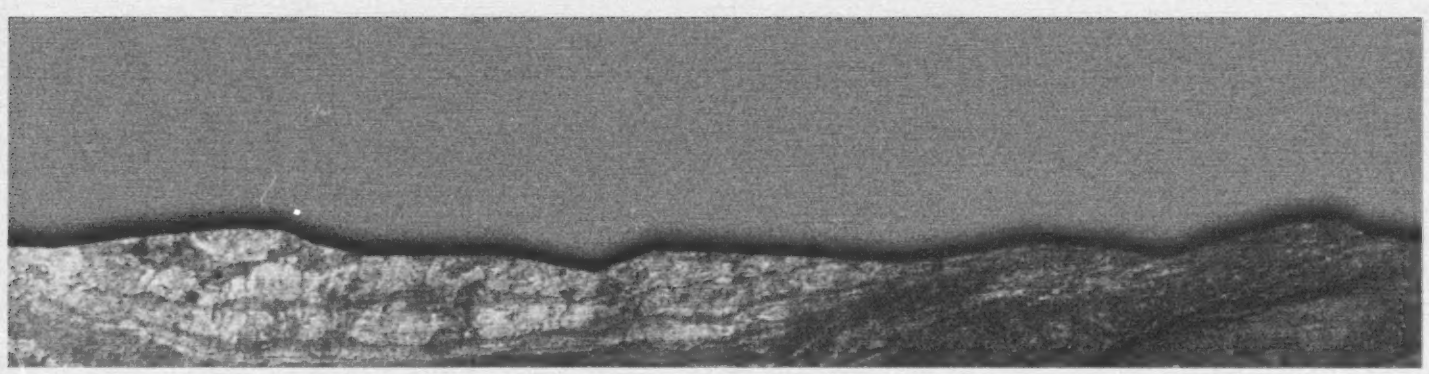
Approach

While the outcome of this activity will be completion of federal legislation, the proposed bill is being drafted with the assistance of a working group made up of INAC, GN, NTI, NPC, and NIRB. Once a draft is completed the bill will need to proceed through the normal federal legislative process.

Status

Progress: mostly done (4.0), though timeframe is contingent on factors outside of GN influence.

Priority: high priority (4.0)



What's Been Done so Far
Significant work has been done on the draft legislation. A preliminary version was released by INAC for public review during the spring of 2009. The Working Group is continuing to work on finalizing this draft. While some significant issues may still have to be resolved, the Working Group has a Terms Of Reference that provides guidance on the process to do this.

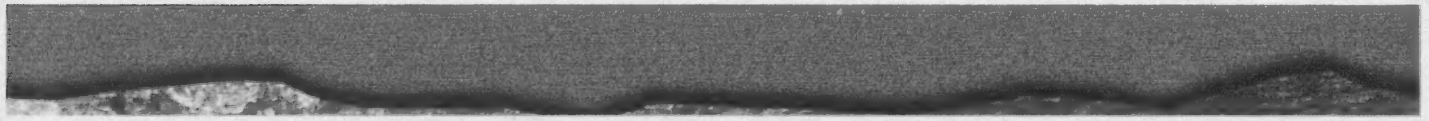
Related to this activity—though not explicitly identified in the *Parnautit* Strategy—is the recent (summer 2008) amendment of the NLCA that clarifies potential jurisdictional overlaps between NIRB and the federal Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). This clarification should contribute to more efficient project assessment processes by removing a degree of uncertainty that formerly existed.

Progress Summary
Significant progress has been made over the past two years. It should be noted, though, that the timeframe for completion of this work is contingent on factors outside of GN influence.

On-going Relevance
There has been an increased urgency from the perspective of mineral development project proponents to achieve procedural efficiency, clarity, and certainty in the project review and approvals process. This legislation will contribute progress in this area.

To date, NIRB and NPC are considered to be functioning well and communicating the procedural requirements facing mineral project proponents effectively. However, the legislation will be needed should a decision from either of these agencies be challenged and come under judicial review. In the absence of the legislation, there is uncertainty related to how such decisions would be determined. It could come down to alternative interpretations of the NLCA.

Priority
The priority to achieve the legislative outcome of this activity is high, as this is an outstanding obligation arising from the land claim. Additionally, this federal legislation



should help to improve procedural efficiency, clarity, and certainty. The process of participation has exacted a demand on the staff time and resources of the various Working Group members, perhaps most significantly on the IPGs (NIRB, NPC) themselves. The process of participating has also helped all parties to prepare for their obligations under the eventual legislative outcome. However, prolonging the completion of this work will prolong this investment of time and energy.

Action 1-2 *Nunavut Mines Act*
The Government of Nunavut will work with INAC, NTI, and the RIAs on the development of a Mines Act of general application for Nunavut.

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
This legislation will be required when Nunavut gains responsibility for minerals under a future devolution agreement.

Approach
Work to development a *Nunavut Mines Act* will be initiated at the appropriate point in devolution negotiations. This point has not been reached.

Status
Progress: minor (1.0)
Priority: minor (1.0), but will increase, contingent on devolution negotiations.

Progress
Devolution negotiations have not yet triggered significant work related to this action item.

Priority
Devolution is a high priority for the Government of Nunavut. However, devolution negotiations have not advanced, due to the federal government position. Once negotiations proceed, a high priority status will be triggered for this action.

Action 1-3 *Mineral Tenure Act* for Nunavut
The Government of Nunavut will work with INAC, NTI, and the RIAs on the development of a modern *Mineral Tenure Act* for Nunavut that will incorporate electronic map staking.

Lead Department: EDT
Supporting Departments: EIA, DOE

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
This legislation will become required when Nunavut gains responsibility for minerals under a future devolution agreement.

Approach
Work to develop a *Nunavut Mines Act* will be initiated at the appropriate point in devolution negotiations. This point has not been reached.

Status
Progress: minor (1.0)
Priority: minor (1.0)

Progress
Devolution negotiations have not yet triggered significant work related to this action item.

Priority
Devolution is a high priority for the Government of Nunavut. However, devolution negotiations have not advanced, due to the federal government position. Once negotiations proceed, a high priority status will be triggered for this action.

Objective 2: Regulatory Structures

Establish and support regulatory structures that are effective in ensuring protection of the environment, and build positive cooperative relationships between government, industry, and communities.

Action 1-4 *Nunavut Water Regulations*

The Government of Nunavut will request that INAC begin a process for developing Nunavut-specific water regulations under the *Nunavut Water and Surface Rights Tribunal Act*. The regulations will have appropriate thresholds to ensure that water use is efficiently and effectively regulated.

Lead Department: DOE
Supporting Departments: EIA, EDT

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

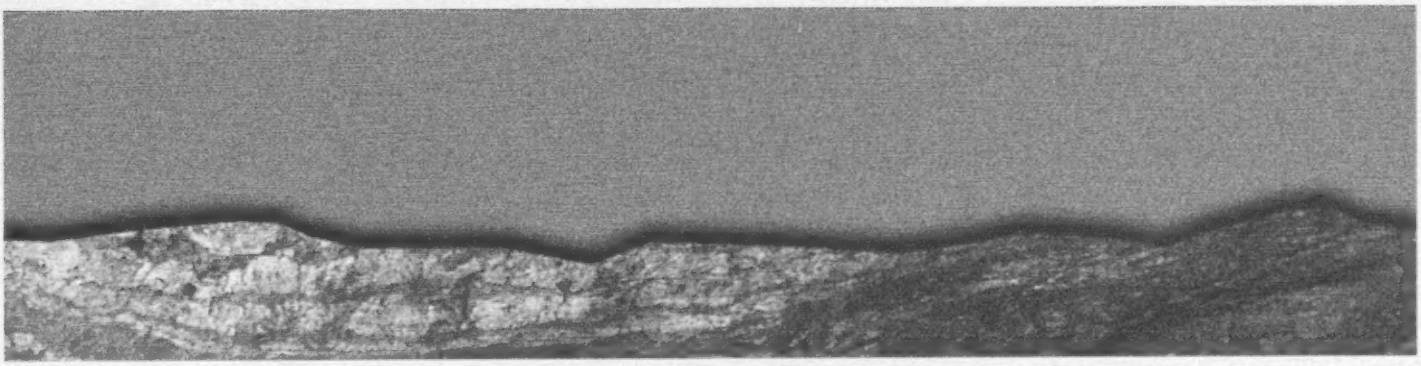
This activity is intended to reduce the time it takes to get water permit approvals. Currently, delays in approvals may arise due to the tremendous workload generated by the existing regulations. It is felt by the Government of Nunavut that removing the requirement for permitting of very minor water uses, as currently required, will reduce the backlog of permit applications, speed up the review and approval process, and thereby improve the efficiency of the regulatory process experienced by those working in the field of mineral exploration and mining development.

Approach

This activity is focused on the preparation of federal regulations under the federal *Nunavut Water and Surface Rights Tribunal Act*. The proposed regulations are being drafted with the assistance of a multi-stakeholder group that includes participation from the Government of Nunavut DOE. This group, the *Nunavut Water Regulation Development Group* (NWRDG) is comprised of NWB, GN, NTI, and INAC.

Status

Progress: moderate (3.5)
Priority: moderate (3.0)



What's Been Done so Far
A working draft was completed in June 2009 for internal discussion by the NWRDG.

Progress
The *Nunavut Water Regulation Development Group* is working on the draft regulations. It is hoped that at the next meeting of this group, planned for November 2009, members of the group will be able to finalize these draft regulations and put them out for public consultation.

On-going Relevance
Under the current water regulations inherited from the NWT at division, all water uses, even very minor uses, must be reviewed and approved. With mineral exploration activities expected to pick up in Nunavut, there is interest in streamlining the regulatory process around water use so that the NWB isn't burdened with unnecessary reviews, leading to delays in permitting and adding to the complexity of carrying out mineral development activities in Nunavut.

Priority
This is seen as a moderate priority area. Some of the immediate pressure may have been reduced by the economic downturn and its effect on slowing down mineral sector activities. This may change as mineral development activities heat up in the future.

Action 1-5 Review of Permitting and Regulatory Structures
The Government of Nunavut will commission an independent review of the permitting and regulatory structures in the territory.

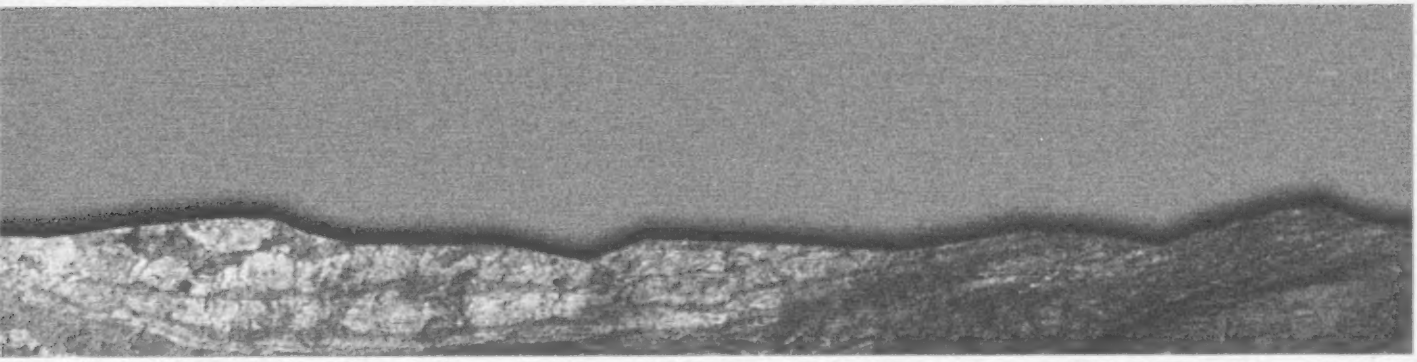
Lead Department: EDT
Supporting Departments: EIA, DOE

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The level of certainty and efficiency of permitting and regulatory processes can affect the cost in time and money that resource development companies incur as they seed to advance their projects. The relative complexity of these processes from one jurisdiction to another is sometimes seen to affect the investment climate for a region.

This initiative was designed to describe the permitting and regulatory context for mineral project development. This could then be used to raise awareness amongst the mineral exploration and mining sector of the process in Nunavut, and potentially to differentiate Nunavut from the Northwest Territories where the process has been more complex. It would also support efforts to make the process more efficient through internal Government of Nunavut processes as well as through engagement in the federal *Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative.*

Approach
The approach was to carry out an independent review of existing permitting and regulatory processes in Nunavut.

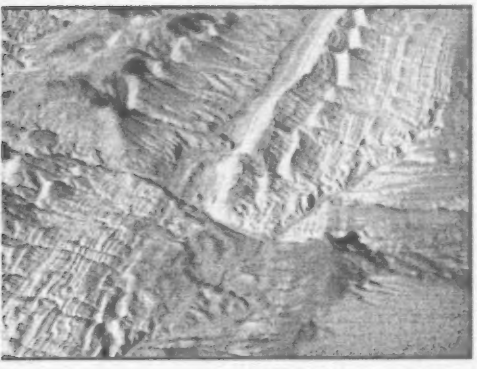
Status
Progress: done (5.0)
Priority: high (4.0)



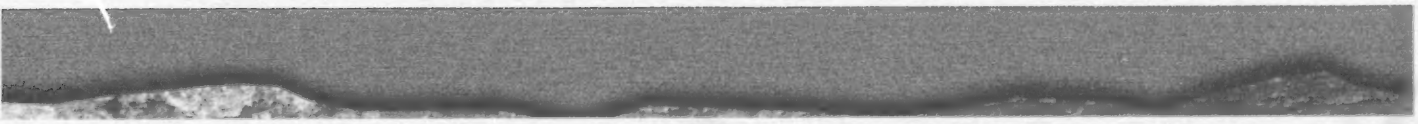
What's Been Done so Far
The independent consultant's report was completed.

Progress
The consultant's report provided a description of the permitting and regulatory system in Nunavut and provided recommendations to improve efficiency.

On-going Relevance
This project was carried out around the same time that the INAC Minister's Special Representative prepared a report (2007) looking into regulatory structures related to the mining industry across the north. The consultant's report was relevant in providing an independent lens to support engagement in the federal *Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative.*



Priority
The area of legislative development related to the minerals sector is generally high within the Government of Nunavut. Improving the efficiency of permitting and regulatory processes that support decision-making related to the sector is, therefore, high.



Action 1-6 Workshop on Permitting and Regulation
Following an independent review, the Government of Nunavut will facilitate a workshop in partnership with the federal government, NTI, RIAs, NPC, NIRB, and the NWB. This will provide a forum for the discussion of the review carried out in Action 1-5.

Lead Department: EIA
Supporting Departments: EDT, DOE

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
Following a review of Nunavut's permitting and regulatory structures, (Action 1-5) the GN, with the federal government, will bring together stakeholders and regulatory bodies to raise awareness, increase understanding of Nunavut's regulatory structures, and target areas to improve processes.

Approach
The plan was for the Government of Nunavut, NTI, and the federal government to jointly host a workshop, possibly to be held during or following the Nunavut Mining Symposium.

Status
Progress: a little (1.5)
Priority: low (1.5)

What's Been Done so Far
No workshop has yet been held.

Progress
Some initial planning was done with INAC during *Northern Regulatory Improvement Initiative* meetings. It was during these discussions that the approach to jointly host the workshop was adopted. However the workshop did not proceed. There is a sense among some participants that it would be better to wait for the NIRB and NPC establishment legislation to come into law (Action 1-1) before holding

a workshop to improve understanding of the law among the agencies.

On-going Relevance
To the extent that the Nunavut regulatory regime is more favourable than other jurisdictions, it will be beneficial to get the word out through hosting this workshop. That would raise the priority. The workshop could also be a useful forum for clarifying the regulatory processes in the territory.

Priority
Low priority at the present time. Priority may increase once the various legislative and regulatory initiatives underway are completed.

Objective 3: Government Policies

Ensure the Government of Nunavut has clear policy positions on all critical issues.

Action 1-7 Uranium Policy

The Government of Nunavut will build on work by NTI and INAC in an education and awareness-building project to animate discussion amongst Nunavut residents about issues related to the exploration and development of uranium.

The Government of Nunavut will also conduct consultations to hear the views of Nunavummiut and other stakeholders on these issues.

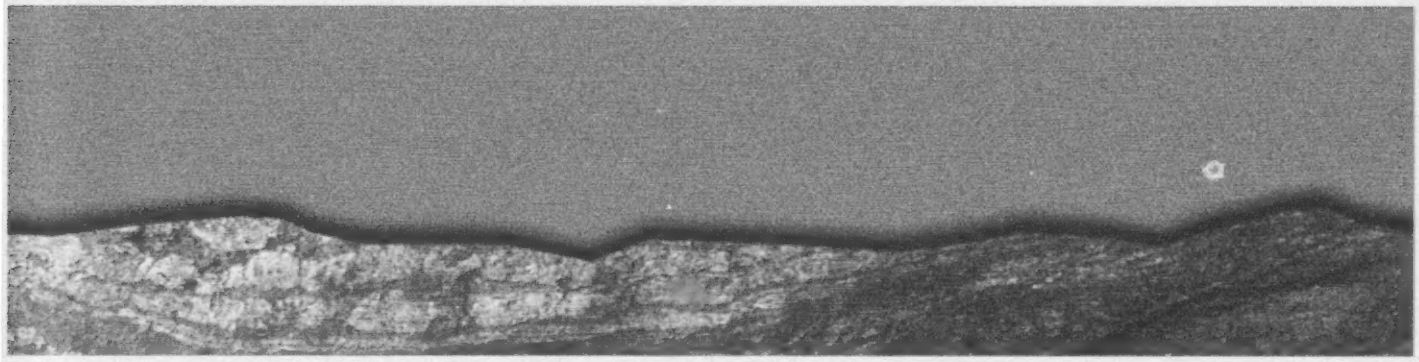
The Government of Nunavut will develop a *Uranium Policy*, which will take into account the views of all stakeholders.

Lead Department: EDT
Supporting Departments: EIA, DOE

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

There are known uranium resources and active commercial interests in these resources within Nunavut. It is in the mutual interest of government, industry, and the general public to have a clear understanding of government positions and policy related to uranium mining in Nunavut.

Industry has an interest in knowing the conditions under which cooperation from government can be expected during the various environmental review and regulatory processes they will face. Government has an interest in ensuring its Ministers and senior officials are able to respond to public questions in an informed and consistent manner, even when the issues may be complex, controversial, and cut across departmental boundaries. The public will benefit by receiving clear and informed answers to their questions, and by gaining assurance that their representative government understands the issues and is prepared to represent the public interest professionally and competently.



Approach
The GN will build on work done by NTI and INAC in raising awareness of and education around uranium mining in the territory. It will also conduct consultations with Nunavummiut and other stakeholders around uranium mining. The GN will develop a *Uranium Mining Policy,* which will reflect the views of all stakeholders.

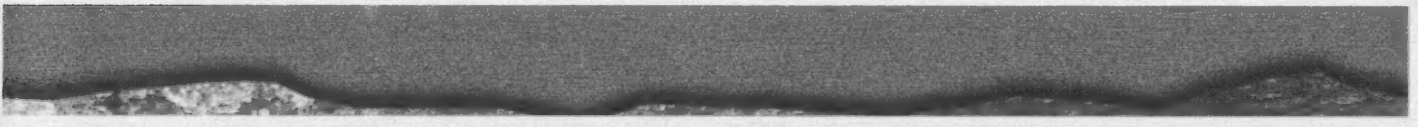
Status
Progress: some (2.5)
Priority: high (4.0)

What's Been Done so Far
The *Six Principles* for uranium mining in Nunavut were developed in 2007. The Uranium Working Group, a cross section of GN departments, is in place to discuss issues related to uranium and the role and responsibilities of the Government of Nunavut.

Progress
Some progress has been made. Since the release of the *Six Principles* for uranium mining in 2007, the Uranium Working Group has continued to meet. This group is now chaired by EDT. Public consultations outside the context of a specific project have not taken place. A key decision to be made relates to whether the *Six Principles* are sufficient for the required purposes or whether further policy clarification is needed.

On-going Relevance
A clear Government of Nunavut position on uranium mining in Nunavut continues to be important. This sends a clear message to all stakeholders as to where the government stands on uranium mining and prepares the GN to participate in a meaningful way in any environmental review hearings stemming from uranium mining projects. The GN must be prepared to fully address questions related to wildlife, health, and safety concerns from Nunavummiut regarding the mining of uranium. It may be less important whether this is accomplished through policy or principles.

Priority
Priority is high to resolve whether the existing *Six Principles* represent the Government of Nunavut position, or whether new policy will be developed. High priority is also assigned to this area given the level of mineral exploration and development activity in this area and the potential that public attention could become heightened at any time in the near future.



Objective 4: Taxation

Ensure Nunavut has a fair and equitable industry taxation regime that does not damage our competitive position.

Action 1-8 Taxation Review
The Government of Nunavut will complete the review of all territorial taxes that are applied to mineral exploration and mining.

Lead Department: Finance
Supporting Departments: EDT

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

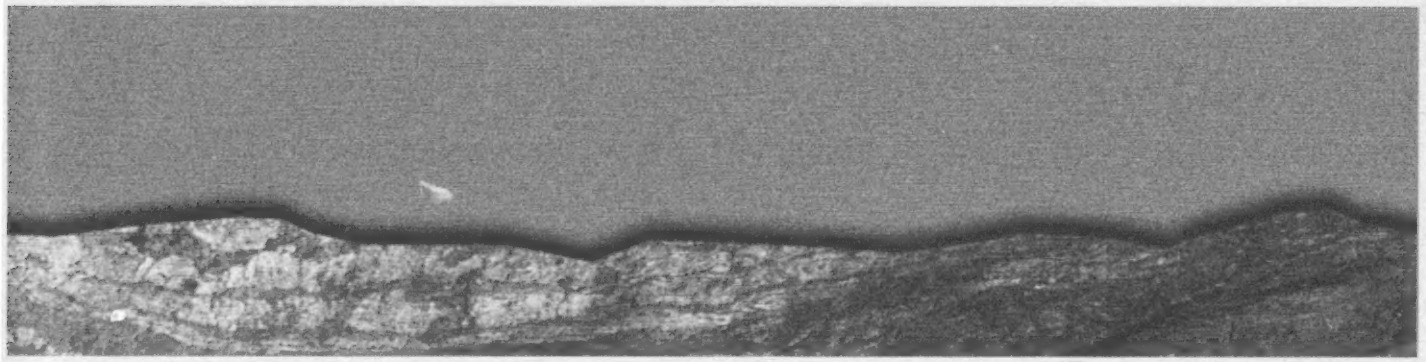
Differences in the tax regimes across jurisdictions are often cited as a factor in the flow of investment moneys into mineral exploration activities. The premise is that companies will invest more in jurisdictions with the most favourable tax regimes and less in jurisdictions where taxes are higher. It is considered important, therefore, to have good insight into how Nunavut's tax regime fits relative to those of other jurisdictions. This insight will support decisions about whether the current tax regime is doing the job that it should be.

Approach

The approach set out in the *Parnautit* implementation plan is to identify and analyze the existing taxes applicable to mineral exploration and mining in Nunavut, compare these with other jurisdictions, and determine if the existing tax regime is positioned where is should be in this regard.

Status

Progress: done (5.0)
Priority: moderate (3.0)



What's Been Done so Far

The Department of Finance carried out an internal review of the taxes applicable to the mining industry. This review included a comparative study of taxation approaches of other Canadian jurisdictions.

Progress

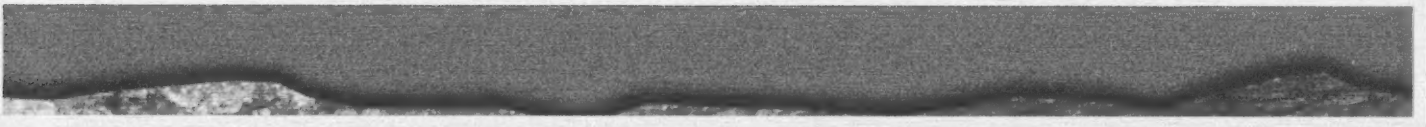
Completed. No immediate follow-up implications for the tax regime arose from this internal review.

On-going Relevance

The issue of taxation is expected to continue to influence industry perception of how favourable Nunavut is as a jurisdiction for investment in the mineral exploration and mining sector. The climate for investment is constantly changing, based on global economic factors, on changes in the investment climate of other jurisdictions, and on a wide range of other factors internal and external to Nunavut. Therefore, on-going understanding of how Nunavut's tax regime compares to other jurisdictions will continue to be relevant into the future.

Priority

Within the context of the typical differences in taxation across comparable jurisdictions in Canada, the importance of taxation relative to other determinants of investment and development seems to be only moderate. Therefore, this area is assigned a moderate priority.



PILLAR 2 - COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Objective 1: Build Relationships

Build trustworthy relationships between impacted communities, industry, and government.

Action 2-1 Community Consultation Guidelines
The Government of Nunavut will develop Community Consultation Guidelines to promote and facilitate dialogue and understanding between communities, Inuit organizations, government, and the minerals industry.

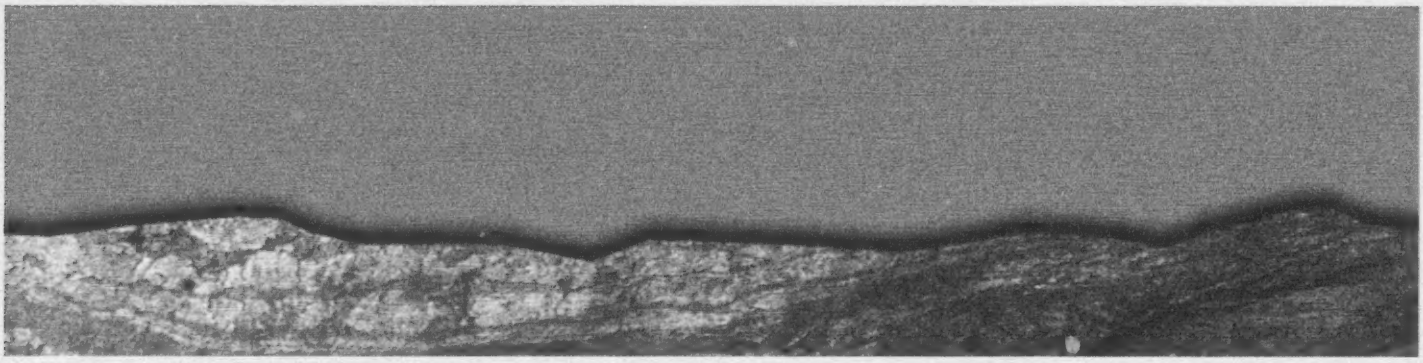
Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: EIA, DOE

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The intent of this action is to provide guidance on the nature of consultation and dialogue that should be initiated at each phase of the resource project development process. Appropriate consultation will support constructive relationships throughout the process and these should improve the potential for productive collaboration between industry and communities.

Currently, the issue of how well a mine project proponent has engaged communities through consultation may be assessed during the course of public hearings. If consultation is found to have been inadequate some remedial steps may be called for. However, these hearings do not take place until a project is well advanced. By then, the nature of the relationship between a company, the affected communities, and other players is already well defined.

Approach
The approach is to engage both communities and industry in considering what the focus of dialogue and consultation should be at different phases in mineral exploration and mining. Based on these discussions, the Government of Nunavut will prepare a guidelines and best practices brochure that can be



adopted by industry on a voluntary basis.

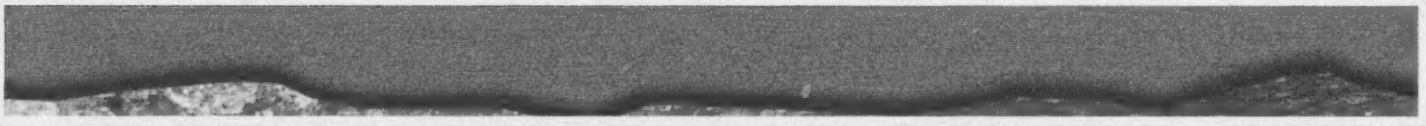
Status
Progress: some (2.0)
Priority: high (4.0)

What's Been Done so Far
A workshop was held in 2009 in Iqaluit with some of the stakeholders to begin discussion around best practices for developing guidelines for community consultations.

Progress
The workshop held in 2009 provided a start to this work, and validated the concept with key stakeholders. Planning for community-level research to support the guidelines development has been initiated.

On-going Relevance
The activity is relevant both to communities and industry. For industry, the guidelines should provide insight into how effective relationships can be built with communities during different phases of development. For communities, the guidelines should help to ensure that dialogue with industry is focused and productive, so that limited community resources are used effectively to advance community concerns and goals.

Priority
The priority for this activity is considered to be high, as improved consultation will lead to higher quality community engagement and, in turn, better outcomes in terms of partnerships.



Action 2-2 Awareness Building
The Government of Nunavut will continue to conduct general consultations in communities to raise awareness and knowledge of the environmental and socio-economic effects of mineral development.

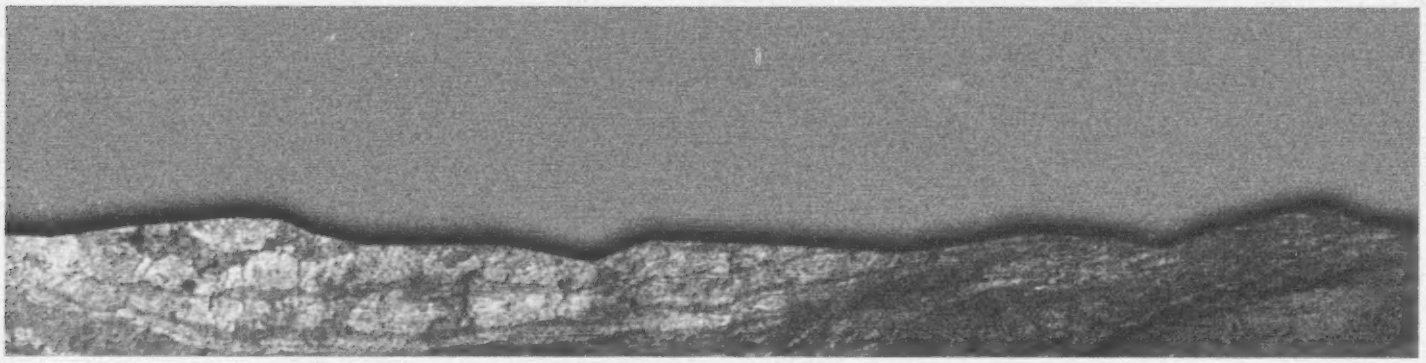
Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: DOE, Education, HSS, CGS, EIA, CLEY

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The intent of this activity is to raise the level of understanding within communities of the impacts and benefits that may arise from mineral development and the issues and processes related to this development. Delivery of a consistent message from staff across the government is an important part of awareness building. If communities hear mixed messages, people may become confused, rather than gain better understanding. Better understanding should improve public engagement and involvement in consultation and decision-making processes.

Approach
The approach envisioned under the *Parnautit* Strategy is to provide key EDT staff who travel to communities in the course of their regular work with resources they can use to piggy-back community awareness-building activities onto their trips.

An important part of the approach is to ensure that government representatives from across the Government of Nunavut share a consistent message when they speak to communities about important and sometimes complex issues. By sharing early drafts of these resources with the Deputy Minister's Sustainable Development Committee (DMSDC, formerly DMEEL) the resulting message will be consistent with other GN departments.



Status

Progress: some (2.0)

Priority: moderate (3.5)

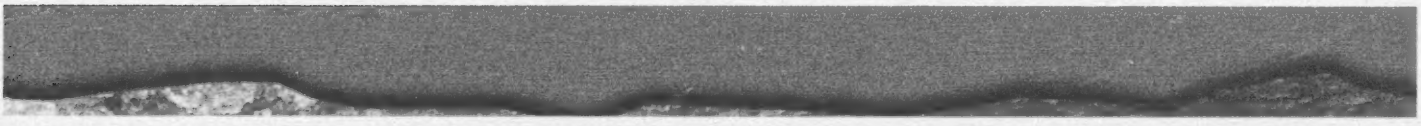
What's Been Done so Far

A Manager, Community Mining Engagement was hired in 2008. This position was filled for a year, during which time the incumbent was involved in several areas of *Parnautit* Strategy implementation. Action 2-2 was not the top priority. In particular, involvement in Action 2-5, Mine Training Initiative, took precedence and much of the available time of this person. The position is currently posted.

Some progress was made on developing a presentation that could be used at the community level. But this has not been completed and no draft has yet become available to take to the DMSDC. No community-level initiatives or related work plans have been planned to specifically undertake community awareness building activities.

Various opportunities arise which have served to build community awareness. Some of this arises organically during the course of community-based implementation of Action 2-7, Nunavut Prospector Development Program and during other community visits by EDT staff and geological staff from Natural Resources Canada, involved in geomapping activities. Meetings of the regional Socio-economic Monitoring Committees (SEMCs) under Action 2-9 are attended by EDT staff, and serve as an opportunity to raise awareness at the community level through hamlet political leadership.

Industry-driven activities have served to raise awareness related to mineral development in communities affected by specific projects. Examples include consultation, meetings, workshops, and hearings associated with projects initiated or proposed by companies such as Agnico-Eagle (Meadowbank mine project), Baffinland (Mary River proposal), and Newmont (Hope Bay Belt exploration). The *Nunavut Mining Week* initiative of INAC may also serve to raise general awareness.

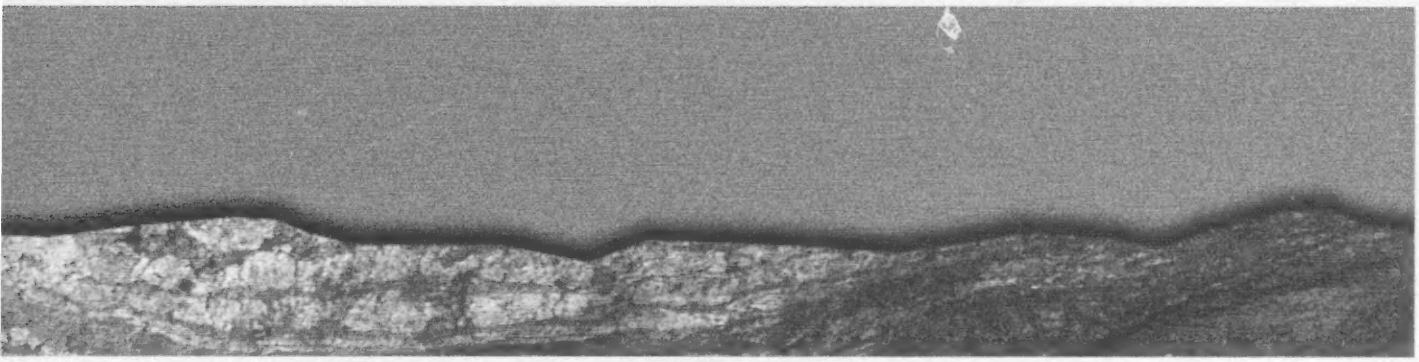


Progress
Awareness of mineral development has improved, due to industry-initiated consultations and hearings. There is still a need for government-initiated awareness activities, particularly in areas where mining has not yet proceeded. There is also a need to achieve a consistent message across GN departments. Communities sometimes receive mixed messages on important issues from different departments.

On-going Relevance
Intentional government-led initiatives to raise community awareness continues to be relevant to the achievement of Objective 2, Maximizing Community Benefits. This is the case in areas where there are no advanced mineral development projects that have engaged communities in consultation and other awareness-building processes. Those communities that have gained awareness of mineral development through private-sector driven processes may also benefit from the perspective that can be provided by government.

Some important issues where community-level awareness building may be important include: issues and information related to interactions between mineral development activities and wildlife populations; socio-economic benefits and challenges arising from the minerals sector; and, implications of alternative land-use and marine area designations. Some of these issues go beyond what would typically be raised in the context of a project-specific consultation exercise.

Priority
Raising community awareness will continue to command moderate priority. Delivering a consistent message across government should be considered a high priority, since mixed messages can damage government–community relationships and undermine efforts to generate community understanding of the issues. This does not mean that complex issues need to be presented in a simplistic way, but agreement in the way that these complex issues are addressed by representatives from different departments will assist communities in their consideration and understanding.



Action 2-3 Nunavut Mining Symposium
The Government of Nunavut will support the Nunavut Mining Symposium as a forum for building investor confidence and improving relations between communities, Inuit organizations, the minerals industry, and government.

Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: n/a

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
In the interest of building good relations between the sector and communities, the GN is seeking to fund the Nunavut's Annual Mining Symposium on a permanent basis and find partners to do the same.

Approach
The GN identifies INAC, Industry, and NTI as possible funding partners. It will approach these partners to seek to form a permanent partnership to provide base funding for the symposium.

Status
Progress: mostly done (4.0)

Priority: high (4.0)

What's Been Done so Far
Funding partnerships have been established between EDT, INAC, and the Nunavut Mining Symposium Society (NMSSoc).

Progress
The Nunavut Mining Symposium Society (NMSSoc) was established in 2001. EDT is

now committed to regular contributions of $50,000 per year. INAC provides regular contributions, though these are somewhat variable. NTI provides support on a year-to-year basis.

On-going Relevance
Predictable financial support for the NMSSoc is considered to be highly relevant as it accomplishes two things. First, it signals to the mining industry, communities, and agencies in Nunavut that the GN and INAC take the mining industry seriously. Secondly, predictable support allows longer-term planning for the symposium. It provides important security, enabling more focus to be placed on bringing in all the players, with less chance that smaller companies just setting up in Nunavut get overlooked. As long as permanent funding isn't there, there is a risk it could get slashed.

Priority
This is a high priority, since the NMSSoc serves as an forum for communicating opportunities and developments in the mineral exploration and mining sector within the industry and out to the broader public.

Objective 2: Maximize Community Benefits

Identify and maximize economic and social benefits to communities impacted by minerals industry activity.

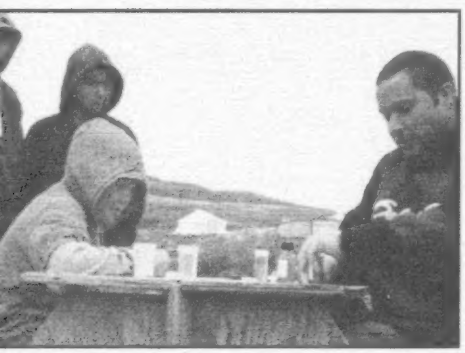
Action 2-4 Earth Science and Mining in Public Schools
The Government of Nunavut will continue to develop public school curriculum and resources, and deliver teacher workshops in earth sciences and mining within the context of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.

Lead Department: Education

Supporting Departments: EDT

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The intent of this activity is to build a foundation for Nunavummiut to move into the professional-level jobs that are available in the broad field of earth sciences and the minerals sector.

Nunavut has tremendous geological importance and mineral development potential. By introducing the minerals sector through the school curriculum, students will be exposed to the opportunities that are emerging in areas of science, industry, and social development. Some will decide to pursue further education in these areas and will become the future geologists, engineers, social scientists, and mine managers that fill the top ranks of the minerals sector.



Approach
The approach used to plant the seeds of interest amongst students is to include curriculum at the school level. This curriculum should be specific to Nunavut in order to be relevant and familiar to students and to emphasise the fact that geological and mineral sector opportunities are literally in our back yard.

Status
Progress: moderate (3.0)
Priority: high (4.0)

What's Been Done so Far
Grade 7 to 9 curriculum in the area of earth sciences and mining has been developed through a partnership between EDT and the Department of Education.

Progress
The earth sciences module was piloted in several schools across Nunavut two years

ago but has not yet been revised. Teachers have access to the approved earth sciences curriculum inherited from the NWT. The Department of Education has a person currently writing an earth sciences curriculum for Grade 10, and is working towards getting that curriculum into the schools for a pilot this coming spring.

In addition to development of the new curriculum, EDT has prepared rock kits and an accompanying rock kit manual as a geosciences resource for teachers. The kits have been distributed to schools in the fall of 2009 by the mine training coordinator, EDT.

A pilot program related to mining-relevant trades has been carried out in Kugluktuk for several years. This has involved support from active mining companies to introduce students to welding and electronics, as well as doing field trips to mines.

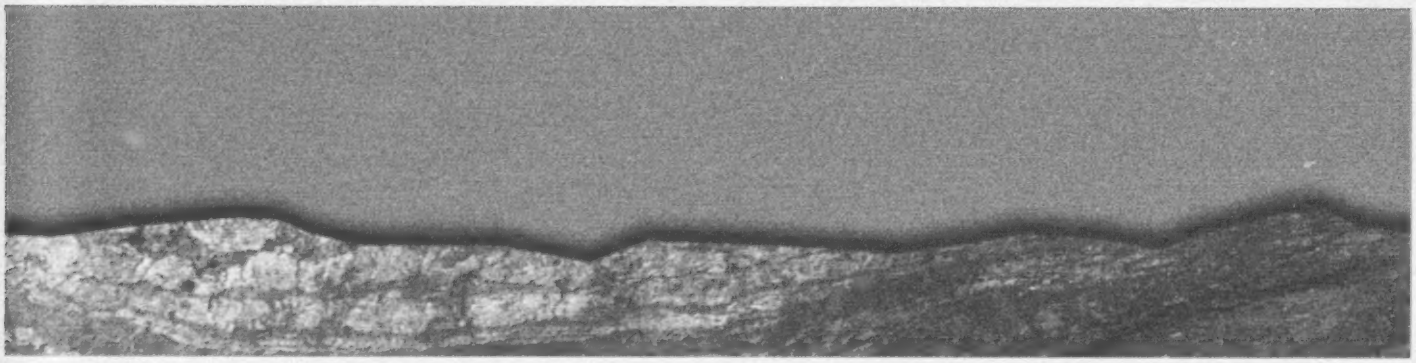
On-going Relevance

The relevance for this activity continues to be high. The minerals sector is growing in importance. Geosciences, including those related to mineral sector development as well as to other issues such as sovereignty and climate-change related research, are expected to grow in the future.

If the future jobs for high-level professionals in the sector are to be filled by Nunavummiut, it is necessary to get Nunavummiut into the educational streams that lead to these careers.

Priority

Nunavut's geological potential is increasingly being recognized. The strategic importance of allowing students to explore their interests and aptitudes in the area of earth sciences is increasingly important in this context. This is a key step in building a cadre of professionals to fill jobs of the future.



Action 2-5 Mine Training Initiative
The Government of Nunavut will implement the Nunavut Mine Training Initiative to facilitate and coordinate training opportunities between industry, government, Inuit organizations, training organizations, and funding agencies.

Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: Education

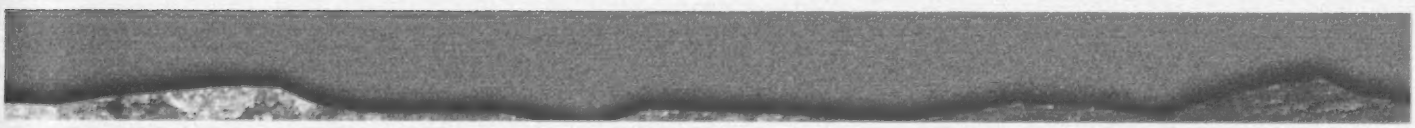
Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The rationale that underlies the *Nunavut Mine Training Initiative* is that training will be more efficient and more widely available if there is a level of coordination across projects and across regions. This makes particular sense given the small populations and large distances that characterize the territory. Specialized training can be best organized if appropriate trainees can be drawn from a number of communities and if the training itself is designed to meet the needs of a number of projects.

Approach
The approach to training coordination has been to provide a Training Coordinator to convene the diverse players involved or implicated in mine training. This group, the Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable, is to be the point of focus for training in the sector.

A Nunavut Mine Training Fund is intended to provide the cement to draw the Roundtable closer together and to provide a tangible focus to their work.

Status
Progress: mostly done (4.0)

Priority: high (4.0)



What's Been Done so Far

A Coordinator was hired by EDT and the Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable is meeting two times per year. The Nunavut Mine Training Fund has been established through development of EDT policy, and resourced with $200,000 per year. The Roundtable provides recommendations to EDT about how to allocate the Fund's resources.

Progress

The Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable meets twice per year and makes recommendations on how to allocate the $200,000 Nunavut Mine Training Fund. The Roundtable has been chaired by an EDT staff person. The Department of Education has a member at the table as well, who is responsible for Adult Education.

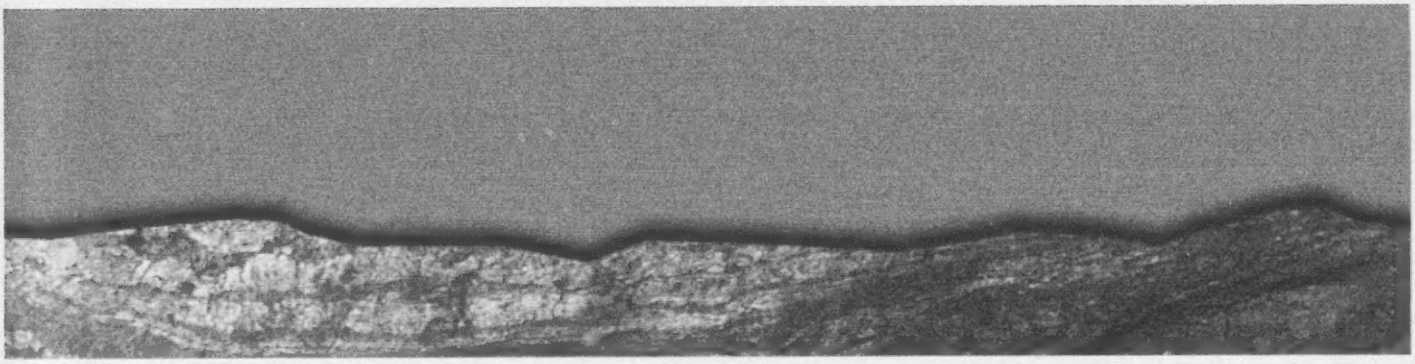
No operating mine has emerged during the course of the strategy implementation. The Meadowbank project is the closest, but is still in the construction phase. Within this context, the Roundtable has not addressed issues such as Human Resources Strategies or Pilot Project Agreements for placement of Nunavummiut at operating mines.

EDT has not explicitly liaised with municipal EDOs and local businesses under this Action area to identify and support potential providers of goods and services to mining operations. However, the department's regional Community Operations directorates are equipped to engage in this work, as opportunities arise.

Regular monitoring related to training and employment of Nunavummiut in the mining sector is expected to emerge in the context of the Socio-economic Monitoring Committees (SEMCs). These are discussed under Action 2-9, below.

On-going Relevance

An important next step to support mine training in Nunavut will be for Nunavut to access significant training resources through the federal Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP) program. ASEP funds must be awarded to a society, not a government or private sector agency. The training landscape in Nunavut is emerging at a regional level. The roots of this regional development



go back at least a decade and relate to many issues. As a result of regional initiatives, the Kivalliq region now has a Kivalliq mine training society registered, with representation from the Kivalliq Inuit Association, Nunavut Arctic College, Agnico-Eagle, and EDT. It is anticipated that regional training societies may also emerge in the Kitikmeot and Baffin regions.

In the face of regional training developments, the territory-wide Roundtable becomes increasingly relevant. This forum is becoming the point at which regional initiatives can be knitted together. In this way the potential will be good that training initiated in one region will be coordinated with and complementary to activities taking place in other regions. The Roundtable, with a modest level of funding glue to draw regional players together, may support the accomplishment of inter-regional training objectives, without the need for a single organisational structure.

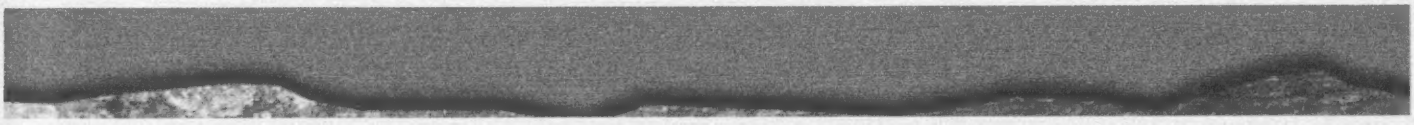
Priority
Regional training structures are starting to come together. The Meadowbank mine is under construction and advanced exploration activities are taking place in all regions. Within this context, the strategic importance of having a territorial training focus is considered to be high and increasing.

Action 2-6 Mineral Exploration Field Assistant Course

The Nunavut Arctic College, in conjunction with EDT, Education, and Regional Training Organizations will deliver the Mineral Exploration Field Assistant Course on an on-demand basis in targeted communities, to help meet the growing minerals industry labour force demands and maximize employment opportunities for Nunavummiut.

Lead Department: Nunavut Arctic College (Education)

Supporting Departments: Education and EDT



Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The exploration field assistant course is offered on an on-demand basis in order to offer training to and develop competencies in basic exploration to maximize employment opportunities for Nunavummiut in the mining sector.

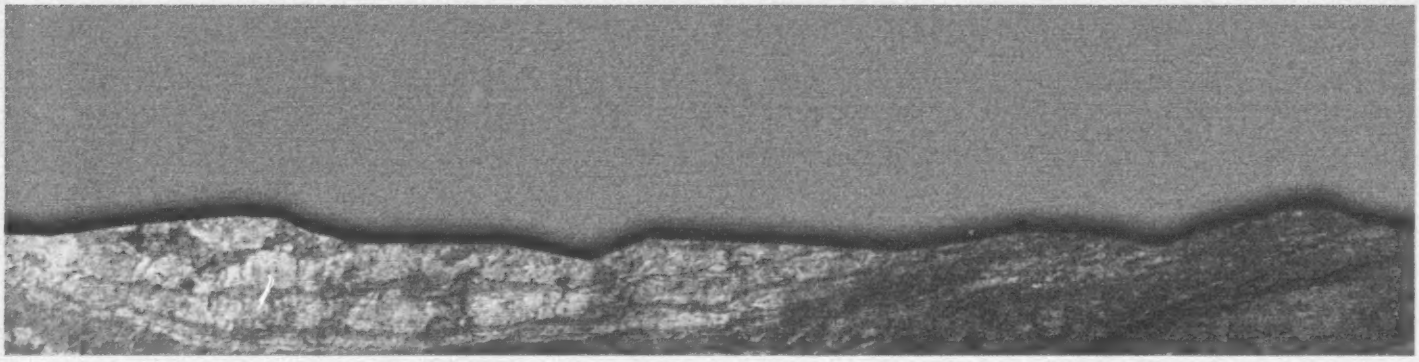
Approach
Nunavut Arctic College is prepared to provide the course as required. A mining company may request the course and third party funding will be sought.

Status
Progress: done (5.0)
Priority: moderate (3.0)

What's Been Done so Far
Pilot courses were carried out in 2001 and 2006. In the intervening years, EDT helped developed the curriculum for the course. The first full fledged course (i.e. not a pilot) was held in Cambridge Bay in 2008, with funding provided through the Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission (KEDC).

Progress
Nineteen students registered for the Cambridge Bay course. Of these, sixteen participated on the first day and seven individuals completed the two-week program. Nunavut Arctic College is prepared to hold the course again if requested.

On-going Relevance
This course is designed for those with little or no previous experience in the wage economy. So long as there is demand for entry-level workers in the area of mineral exploration, the course may continue to be relevant.



This activity recognizes that exploration activity tends to be on-going in many areas of Nunavut. Therefore, entry into the minerals exploration field may often be the best way into the mining industry. On the industry side, it is beneficial for junior companies to have access to local workers who have some orientation and training in the exploration area.

Priority
Moderate priority. Capacity is in place to offer this training as demand arises.

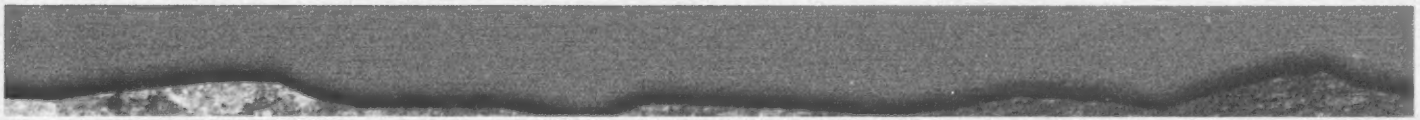
Action 2-7 Nunavut Prospector Development Program
The Government of Nunavut will continue to deliver the Nunavut Prospector Development Program, through the Introductory Prospector Course and the Nunavut Prospector Assistance Program, which supports individual prospectors in discovering and developing new mineral occurrences.

Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: n/a

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
The Prospector Development Program has been developed to give Nunavummiut access to the mining industry on terms that will allow them to do prospecting while maintaining traditional Inuit pursuits.

Approach
Prospector courses are carried out in several communities each summer, offering training on basic prospecting skills. Individuals who have met certain criteria are also given grants to carry out prospecting throughout the summer. Geologists are identified in two communities to provide



assistance.

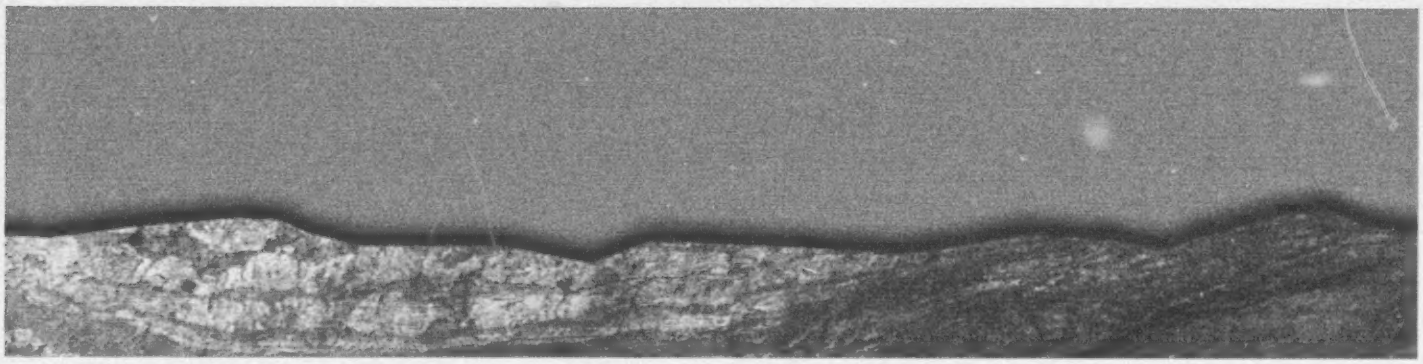
Status
Progress: mostly done (4.0)
Priority: high (4.5)

What's Been Done so Far
Prospector's courses have been held across Nunavut for ten years. Over six hundred Nunavummiut have graduated from the program, and more than two hundred Nunavummiut have been supported by grants from the program.

Progress
Previous to the creation of Nunavut, no Inuit were prospecting. Today, there are nearly a dozen active prospectors in Nunavut, of which all but one are Inuit. An additional three prospectors based out of the Northwest Territories are active in Nunavut. Previously, prospecting activity in the territory was being carried out entirely by prospectors based out of Yellowknife. There have been a few prospectors who have sold options. A few dozen prospectors in Nunavut have been hired by mining companies over the last decade.

The next step to achieve on-going progress in this area will be to more fully support the active prospectors. The GN needs to be prepared to help them become business people if a significant find is discovered. The more seasoned prospectors also need more assistance and guidance from the geologists identified for this program.

On-going Relevance
The program is becoming more relevant as a cadre of Inuit prospectors emerges. The program allows Nunavummiut to work on their own terms while being somewhat involved with the mining industry. During the first decade of the program, more and more Inuit have become competent prospectors, increasing the odds of a significant find. The program also ensures that the territory is being surveyed year after year, something the junior mining companies cannot possibly



accomplish alone.

Priority
The prospector's course is a high priority within the objective of maximizing community benefits from the mining industry. Demand for the course is high at the community level. If a community has not had a program for a few years, they will often ask for it.

Action 2-8 Community Economic Development Plans
The Government of Nunavut will work with communities to update their Community Economic Development Plans to accommodate and maximize opportunities from major development.

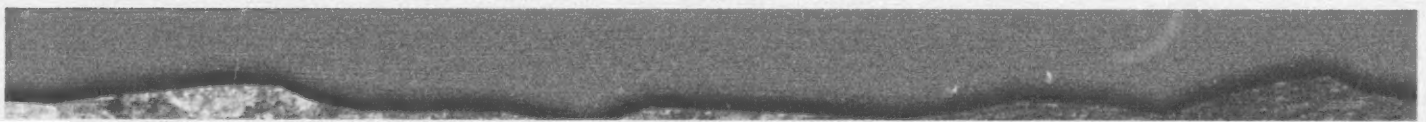
Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: Education, CGS

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
Mine projects may have the potential to support the achievement of community development objectives through coordinated and cooperative efforts. Some of these synergies may require modifications to the project as envisioned by a company to meet company-specific objectives. However, once a Project Certificate is issued, changes to the formal definition of a project may become difficult and expensive. The best time to discuss mine project–community project coordination is therefore during the early phases of the mine assessment.

This action was designed to ensure that communities consider what, if any, opportunities an impending mine project may present to them. This can then lead to a timely process of discussion/negotiation with the mine proponent to ensure that opportunities are not lost due to poor timing.

One avenue available to formalize agreements arising from these community-company negotiations may be through Development Partnership Agreements (DPAs) between the



company and the Government of Nunavut.

Approach
The approach envisioned by this action is that EDT will support communities wishing to revise their CED plans once a tangible project has been presented. The trigger for doing so is identified as the formal filing with NIRB of a Project Description.

Updated CED plans will potentially help to guide discussions with project proponents during negotiation of company – government DPAs.

Status
Progress: a little (1.5)

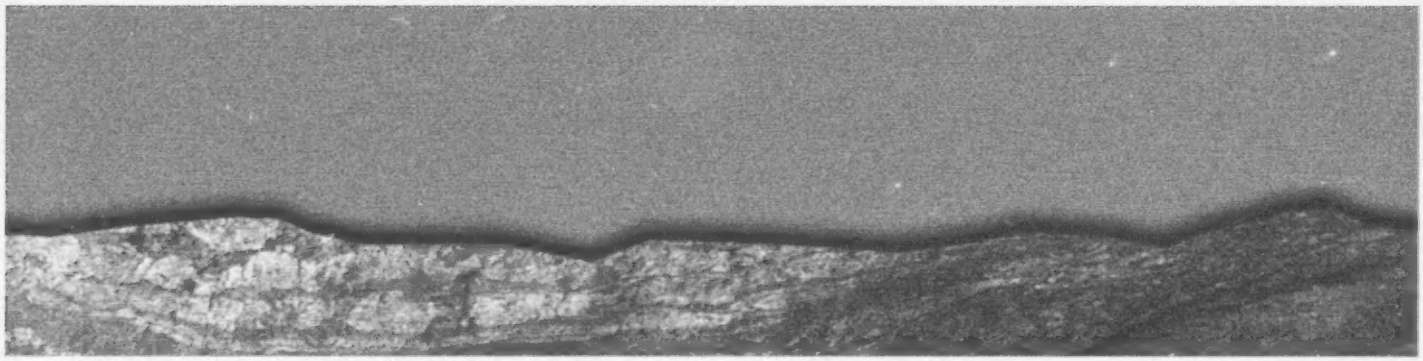
Priority: moderate (3.5)

What's Been Done so Far
EDT has drafted a letter that can be used to inform hamlets of the department's preparedness to assist communities faced with mine projects arising in their vicinity.

Progress
To date, this action has not led to revised CED plans.

An example of the sort of coordination between mine project and community objectives did arise over the course of the Meadowbank review process. In that case, the proponent planned a winter road to the mine site as sufficient to meet its project-specific transportation needs. However, community members saw the road as a way to address community objectives. By coordinating these objectives, a Development Partnership Agreement was brokered whereby the company agreed to build an all-weather road that would be accessible to the public on an HTO-controlled basis.

On-going Relevance
As new Project Descriptions are submitted to NIRB, thereby triggering the project review process, the potential for these projects to support community



objectives will continue to arise. This action is, therefore, considered to be of continued relevance.

The Meadowbank – Baker Lake experience suggests that the objective of achieving community benefits may be achieved through various actions. However, it should not be assumed that important opportunities will not be lost if communities are not supported and encouraged in their efforts to consider their community economic development plans in light of emerging mineral project developments.

Priority
As mineral exploration activities lead to the definition of specific projects, the importance for government to understand community objectives and how the proposed mine project may interact with these objectives will increase. The more government understands about community priorities and objectives, the more effectively we can work to assist in the achievement of these through synergies with mine developments.

Objective 3: Minimize Negative Social Impacts

Minimize and mitigate potentially negative social impacts associated with minerals industry activity.

Action 2-9 Socio-economic Monitoring
The Government of Nunavut will assist in providing information to facilitate socio-economic monitoring related to mineral development.

Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: EIA, Education, Health, Justice, CGS

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
This action is intended to identify and assess socio-economic indicators of local importance, as a means to carry out monitoring of mineral exploration and mining activities. Understanding existing socio-economic conditions and trends will assist in

understanding how the mining sector is influencing these conditions. In particular, local insight into mining industry interactions with local communities will identify areas where development objectives are being met and areas where further efforts need to focus to avoid problems and grasp opportunities.

Approach

Regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committees (SEMCs) will be the focal point for regional monitoring of socio-economic trends and early identification of emerging issues. The GN will support these groups by providing organizational support and technical assistance.

Status

Progress: moderate (3.5)

Priority: high (4.5)

What's Been Done so Far

Socio-economic monitoring committees have been established in each region of the territory. Each SEMC is at a different stage in terms of determining their key indicators. In terms of flowing key indicator data to the committees, the process of determining what information each GN department can provide began with $150,000 in special project funding to the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics. This work continues.

Progress

The regional SEMCs are beginning to identify important issues and the indicators that should be followed in order to understand the opportunities and challenges presented by development activities. The groups are not limited to focusing on the mining sector, so their work will put mining-related issues into the broader context of socio-economic change being experienced across the territory. Initial work has been done in gathering data from GN departments on key indicators. The SEMCs will continue to work toward defining their roles and the key issues they are able to focus on. The GN will need to be able to support these groups through provision of relevant data

and technical support.

On-going Relevance

This activity is highly relevant, given that Nunavut communities are experiencing significant socio-economic changes arising from many factors, including the activities of multiple projects carried out in the mineral exploration and mining sector. The SEMCs comprise representation from the leadership of each community. Participation of key mining sector representatives active in each region has also contributed to these committees on an invitational basis. The discussions and knowledge generated through these groups should contribute to the quality of informed discussion that communities carry on with the mining sector. By sponsoring research designed to improve the knowledge of community – mining industry interactions, these committees should lead to improved partnerships in the future.

Priority

On-going support for the SEMCs is a high priority, given the need for regional and local socio-economic knowledge and analysis. The area provides an important mechanism for improved communication between government, community leadership, and the mining sector. It is critical that the Government of Nunavut is able to carry through with appropriate technical support and data provision to these groups.

Pillar 3 – Infrastructure Development

Objective 1: Community and Regional Infrastructure

Build partnerships with mine developers, federal government, Inuit organizations, communities, and others to leverage funding to build long-term, sustainable, territorial, regional, and community infrastructure.

Implementation Status

Policy and guidelines have been developed by EDT for the negotiation of Development Partnership Agreements with the proponents of mineral development.

Objective 2: Develop the Geological and Topographic Information Infrastructure

Develop and improve availability of territorial geoscience, geomatics, and other data to attract investment in mineral exploration and mining.

Action 3-1 Geoscience Funding

The Government of Nunavut will commit to long term funding for the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office beyond the current 2008 agreement, and will continue to work with the federal government for increased federal government funding.

Lead Department: EDT

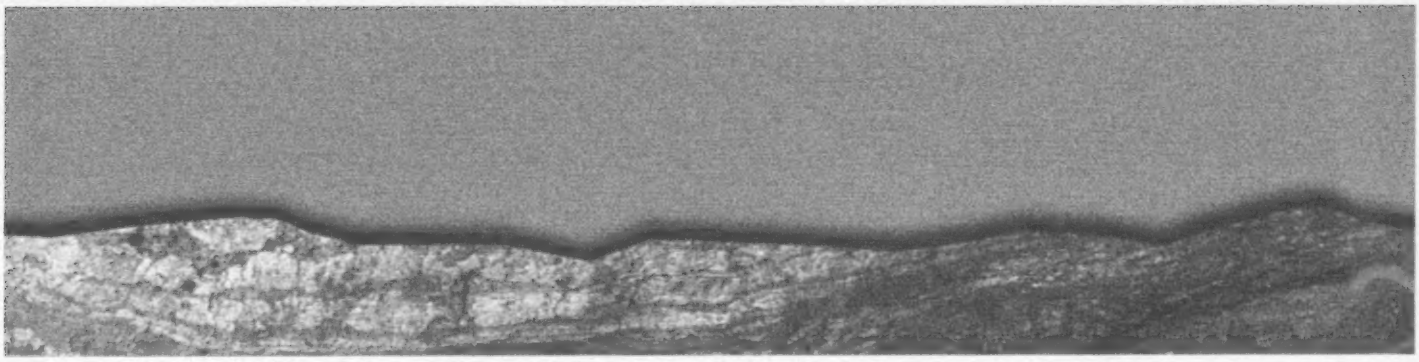
Supporting Departments: n/a

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

This action is intended to support the expansion of Nunavut's mapping infrastructure through building organizational capacity and the predictability of funding for geosciences fieldwork.

Approach

The approach is to establish multi-year funding for the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office through a partnership between the Government of Nunavut,



NRCan, and INAC.

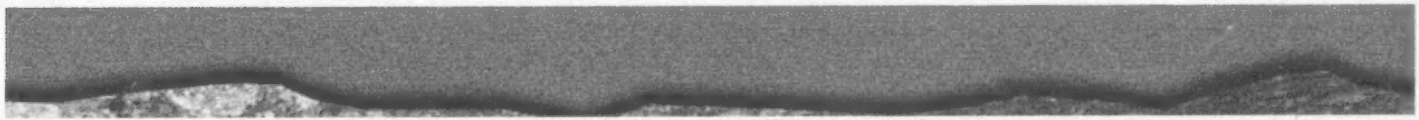
Status
Progress: mostly done (4.5)
Priority: high (4.5)

What's Been Done so Far
Operational funding for CNGO has been secured to 2013. Funding for projects is secured through Strategic Investments in Northern Economic Development (SINED 2) and the Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEMs) program.

Progress
A renewed multi-year funding arrangement has been achieved: the *Canada–Nunavut Geoscience Office (2008 – 2013) Renewal Agreement*. This is the third successive agreement since the inception of the CNGO, and includes annual contributions from EDT ($450,000), INAC ($430,000), and Geological Survey Canada ($526,000). Each partner provides in-kind support. In addition, significant project funding has been secured to support field logistics and research in geosciences. The federal Strategic Investments in Northern Economic Development (SINED) fund has provided multi-year funding through the partnership to support CNGO projects. SINED 2 will continue over the 2009 to 2014 period. This funding has been significant, in the range of $1 million to $1.5 million per year.

In addition, Nunavut has succeeded in attracting significant mapping investments through the 2008 to 2013 Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program of Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). GEMs is a 5-year, $100 million federal program, of which 75% must be spent in the territories. Nunavut expenditures under this program are expected to average between $5 to $8 million per year. CNGO plays a partnership role in planning GEMs projects for Nunavut.

On-going Relevance
The improvement of geoscience and mapping continues to be highly relevant for the



future of Nunavut's mineral exploration and mining sector.

Priority
This is a high priority area. The level of available geological information and geomapping continues to be very limited in the territory. The need to fill the gaps increases as mining activity raises the profile of Nunavut and leads to increased interest in mineral exploration. All sectors recognize this is a priority and are working as hard as they can to map the territory.

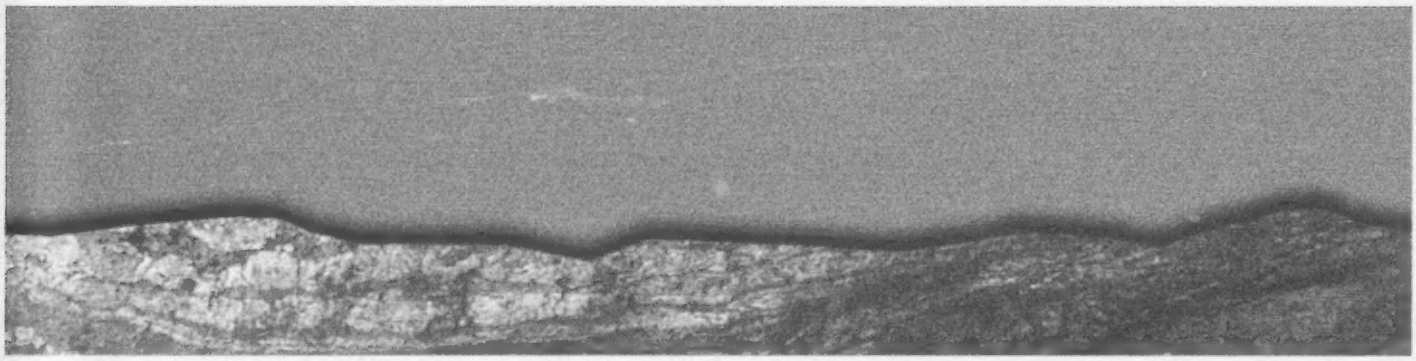
Action 3-2 Public Access to Geospatial Data
The Government of Nunavut will develop partnerships with INAC, NTI, NPC, C-NGO, and other relevant agencies to digitize GN and other Nunavut data to make all public information relating to Nunavut free and accessible through the Internet. This data will then be available for Nunavut interested investors, worldwide.

Lead Department: EDT

Supporting Departments: DOE, CGS

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity
A wide range of data is necessary to support the mineral exploration and mining sectors. This ranges from geological and topological formation data to socio-economic data. It includes information on past and current exploration and development activities. Up-to date, easily accessible data becomes part of the knowledge infrastructure that supports activities from prospecting right through to the environmental assessment and project monitoring phases of the mining cycle.

Approach
The GN will develop partnerships with other relevant agencies to ensure that public information about Nunavut is easily accessible through on-line portals.



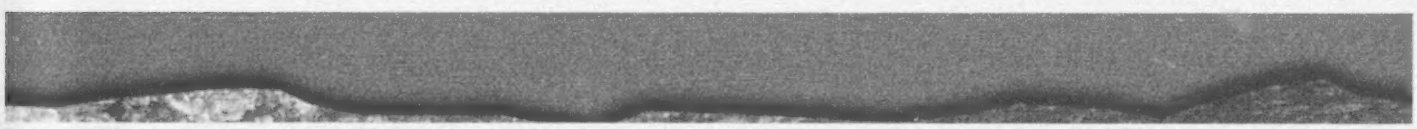
Status
Progress: moderate (3.5)
Priority: high (4.0)

What's Been Done so Far
Partnerships between the CNGO, INAC, NRCAN, EDT, and NTI have been established. A web portal, nunavutgeoscience.ca, is in place with data updates on-going. A program to include socio-economic and environmental data has been initiated by EDT.

Progress
The web portal, nunavutgeoscience.ca, has readily accessible data related to exploration, mineral showings, geological maps, and links to other online data. The exploration overview currently includes activities during 2006, 2007, and 2008, with contact information provided for accessing current year's activities.

On-going work is required to add socio-economic and environmental data to the web portal. In the area of socio-economic data, EDT has begun to contact all GN departments to see which data sets each department can make available. Most government departments have responded with lists of areas in which they can provide information. The data itself has not yet begun to flow. The next step is to establish a process for working with data as it is accessed, and getting regular submissions for the indicators from each department.

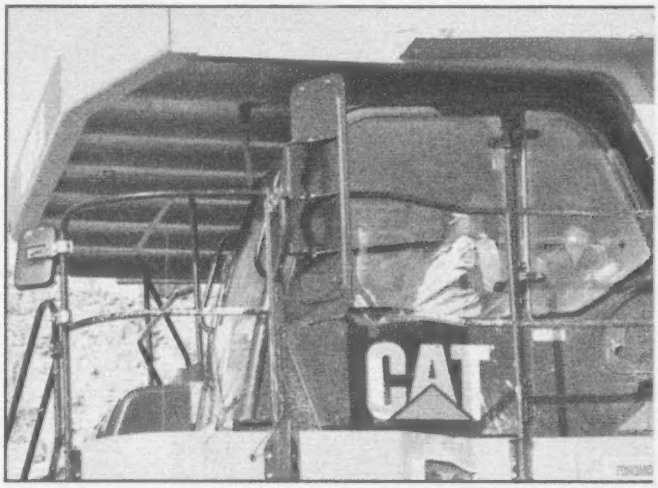
On-going Relevance
The objective of making exploration, geoscience, socio-economic, and environmental data publically available is relevant both to support the needs of prospectors and mine project proponents and to support the work of the SEMCs in monitoring important

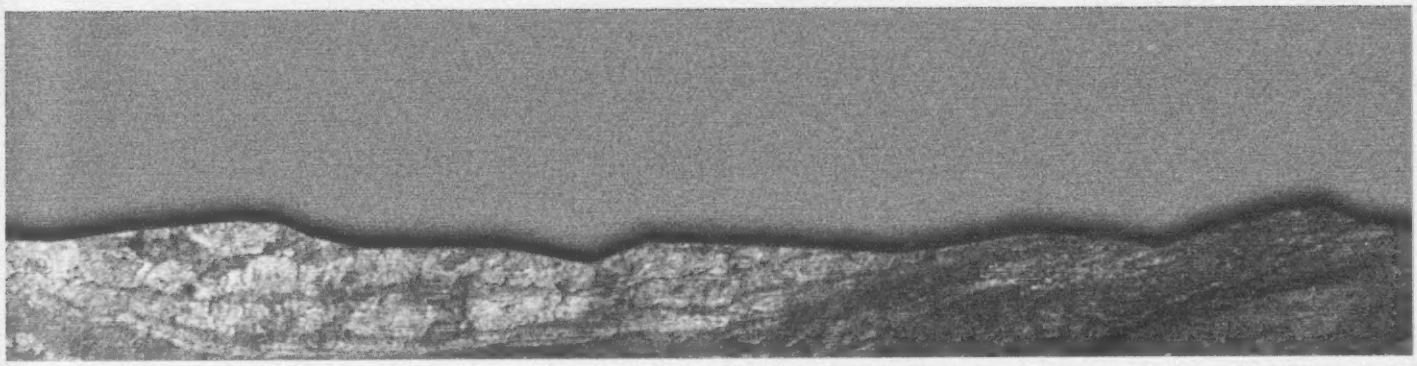


socio-economic changes in their regions. The data made available through these activities will also support Nunavut General Monitoring.

Priority

The demand for geosciences, environmental, and socio-economic data will increase as Nunavut's profile as a region of major mineral potential grows, and as more mine projects proceed to environmental review. Understanding the benefits and impacts arising in communities from mineral exploration and mining activities will become more focused as monitoring continues, and this will lead to demand for better access to high quality socio-economic data. Also, as the SEMCs identify key indicators of local importance, data will be needed in order to understand the current state of these indicators.





Pillar 4 – Environmental Stewardship

Objective 1: Improved Knowledge Base

Improved collection and dissemination of environmental, scientific, and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit baseline data will facilitate land use planning, permitting, and environmental monitoring and enforcement.

This issue is addressed in Action 3-2.

Objective 2: Protection of the Environment

Mineral resource development will not compromise the territory's environment and, where possible, can be compatible with protection of critical and sensitive ecosystems.

Action 4-1 Government – Industry Research Partnerships

The Government of Nunavut will consider changes to existing taxation regimes as a means to create financial incentives for research, partnership development, and other related initiatives.

Lead Department: Finance

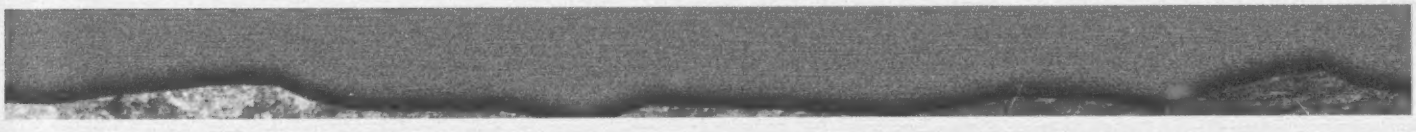
Supporting Departments: DOE, EDT

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

Gove..ment has various ways in which it can encourage partnerships with industry in areas of shared interest. This action was designed to explore the potential to use territorial tax policy as a means to encourage research partnerships and other related initiatives with industry.

Approach

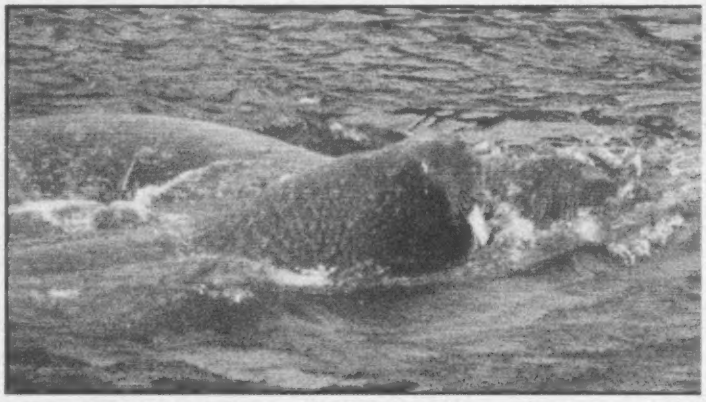
The approach was to carry out an assessment of the tax options that might be available to engage companies in collaborative environmental research with the Government of Nunavut.



Status
Progress: done (5.0)
Priority: moderate (3.5)

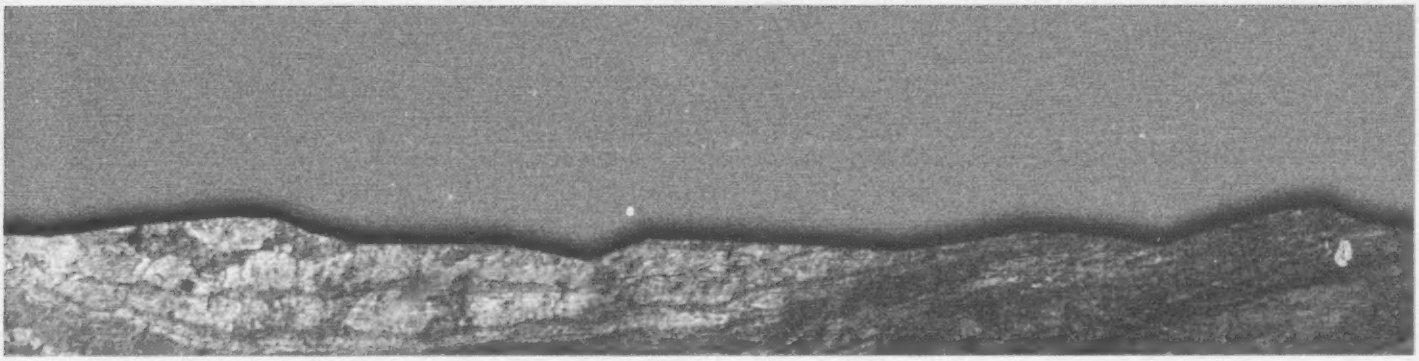
What's Been Done so Far
The Department of Finance carried out the internal review, and made appropriate recommendations.

Progress
No changes to the tax regime were recommended. Incentives such as the existing fuel tax rebate and the Development Partnership Agreement (DPA) mechanism are considered to be appropriate mechanisms for achieving the objective of improving the knowledge base through cooperation with industry.



On-going Relevance
As further mining activities proceed, more Development Partnership Agreements (DPAs) will be negotiated. The use of this mechanism to achieve the objective will continue to be relevant.

Priority
The priority for using the DPA/Fuel Tax Rebate mechanism to achieve partnerships in support of environmental knowledge base expansion is considered to be moderate.



Action 4-2 Guide to Good Environmental Practices

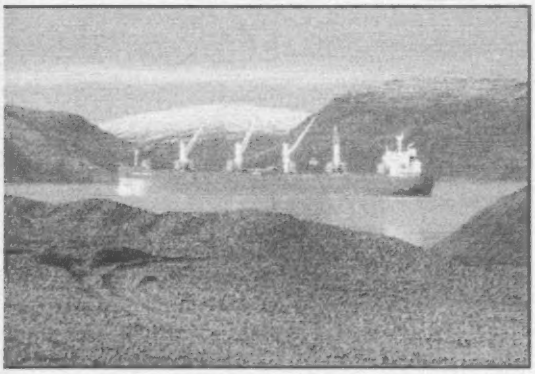
The Government of Nunavut will work in partnership with the federal government, IPGs, and Inuit organizations towards the preparation of a guide to good environmental practices for mineral exploration, mining, and reclamation in Nunavut.

Lead Department: DOE / EDT

Supporting Departments: EIA

Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

Providing guidance on the environmental practices that must be adhered to in Nunavut will ensure that industry is aware of what is expected of them in this regard. This should ensure clarity, improve compliance, and reduce environmental harm.



Approach

The approach is to prepare a guide for the mineral exploration, mining, and reclamation sector that incorporates the various environmental requirements and best practices in a single, easy-to-access document.

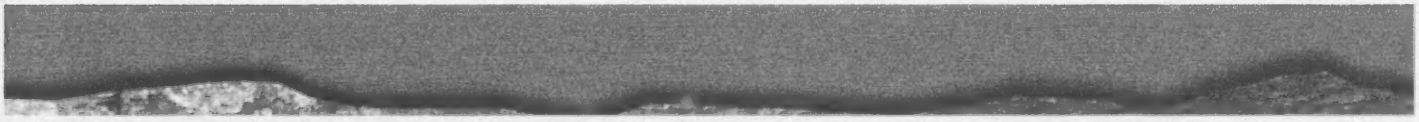
Status

Progress: some (2.0)

Priority: very high (5.0)

What's Been Done so Far

Discussions have been started to plan for an appropriate guide for the mineral

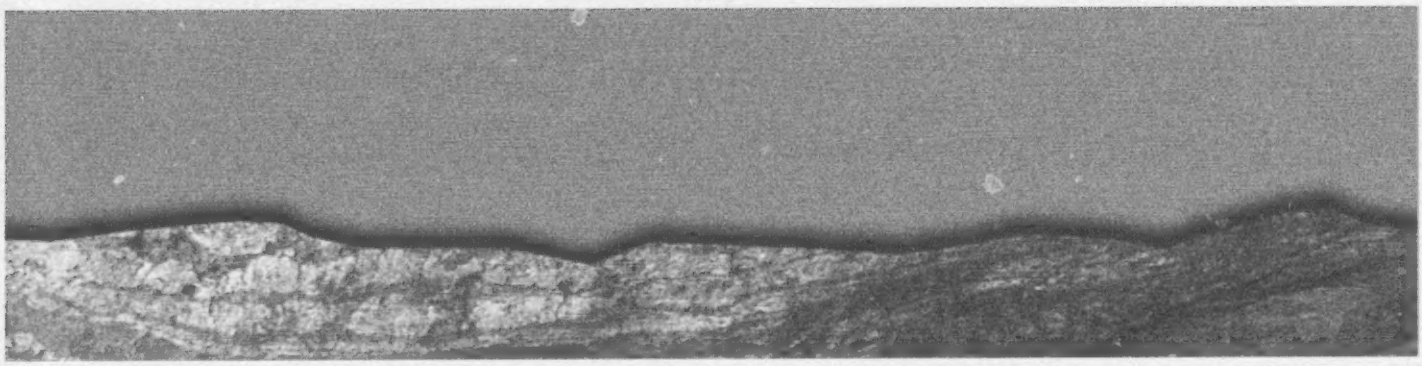


exploration, mining, and reclamation sector.

Progress
The territorial government has, over the years (before and after division), produced guides on various environmental concerns, including guides on: spill contingencies; contaminated site remediation; dust suppression; industrial waste; and, management of hazardous waste. Two additional guides are under consideration: used oil and waste fuel management; and, activities in or near caribou calving grounds. The caribou guide will not be produced until after the completion of the caribou management plan. These guides are not specific to any particular sector, however. Some discussions have been held between EDT and DOE to initiate a guide that would be of particular relevance and value to the mineral exploration, mining, and reclamation sector.

On-going Relevance
The production of a comprehensive environmental practices guide is very relevant as interest in exploration and mining grows in the territory.

Priority
It is considered a very high priority to ensure that all sectors are aware of their obligations to protect the environment. Providing guidance related to caribou will be of particular importance.



Objective 3: Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement

Allocation of resources for project permitting, monitoring, and enforcement of permit conditions will be focused towards achieving the goal of environmental protection

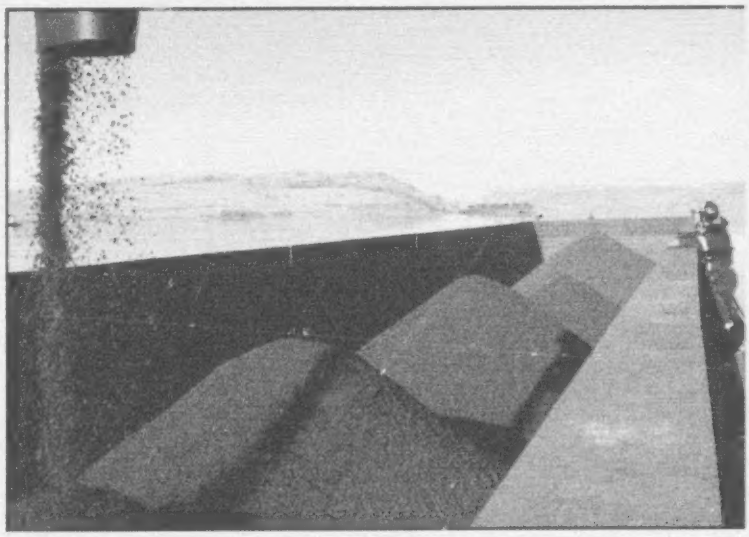
Action 4-3 Audit of Inspection, Monitoring, and Regulatory Enforcement
The Government of Nunavut will work with INAC, WCB, DFO, NRCan, HC, and the RIAs to conduct a thorough audit of inspection, monitoring, and enforcement related to mineral exploration and mining.

Lead Department: EDT / DOE

Supporting Departments: EIA

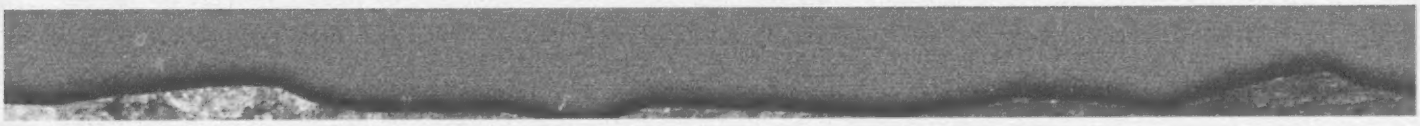
Rationale and Logic Behind this Activity

The intent of this action is to document the experience, activities, and outcomes of inspections related to environment, workplace safety, and other areas relevant to the mineral exploration and mining sector by a wide range of agencies. This knowledge will help the Government of Nunavut to make informed decisions related to implementing efficient and effective inspection systems at the time of devolution.



Approach

A review of inspection systems, capacity, and outcomes would be carried out across the full range of agencies that are implicated in the mineral exploration and mining sector.



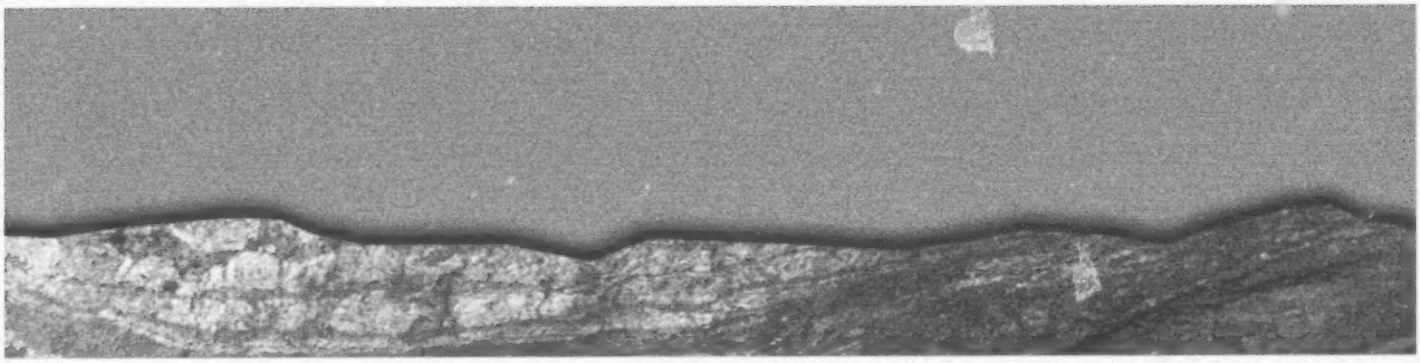
Status
Progress: minor (1.0)
Priority: low (2.0)

What's Been Done so Far
The audit has not yet been carried out.

Progress
No inter-agency audit has yet been carried out. The various agencies involved in inspections have their own internal processes in place to monitor their work and seek on-going improvement.

On-going Relevance
The intent to carry out an inter-agency review and to document experience is relevant as there may be lessons and best practices that can be shared. As well, such a review might lead to the identification of new cooperative arrangements across agencies. Other more organic ways to make these connections may also exist, such as through regular interactions initiated directly by the various agencies.

Priority
At the current time, this area is low priority. The action has some value in improving inspection activities. However, the major value relates to devolution and priority is therefore contingent on devolution negotiations.



Glossary

CED	Community economic development
CEDO	Community Economic Development Organisation
CGS	GN Department of Community and Government Services
C-NGO	Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office
CNSC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
CSS	GN Department of Education, Curriculum and School Services
DMEEL	GN Deputy Ministers of Environment, Economy, and Land Use
DOE	GN Department of Environment
DPA	Development Partnership Agreement
EDOs	Municipal Economic Development Officers
EDT	GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation
EIA	GN Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
ENGOs	Environmental non-governmental organisations
GN	Government of Nunavut
HC	Government of Canada Department: Health Canada
HSS	GN Department of Health and Social Services
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization
INAC	Government of Canada Department: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
IPGs	Institutions of Public Governance (NIRB, NWB, NPC)
Justice	GN Department of Justice
KEDC	Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission (a CEDO)
KPID	Kivalliq Partners In Development (a CEDO)
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
NAM	Nunavut Association of Municipalities
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NLCA	Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NRCan	Government of Canada Department: Natural Resources Canada
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PDAC	Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada
RIAs	Regional Inuit Associations
SEMC	Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

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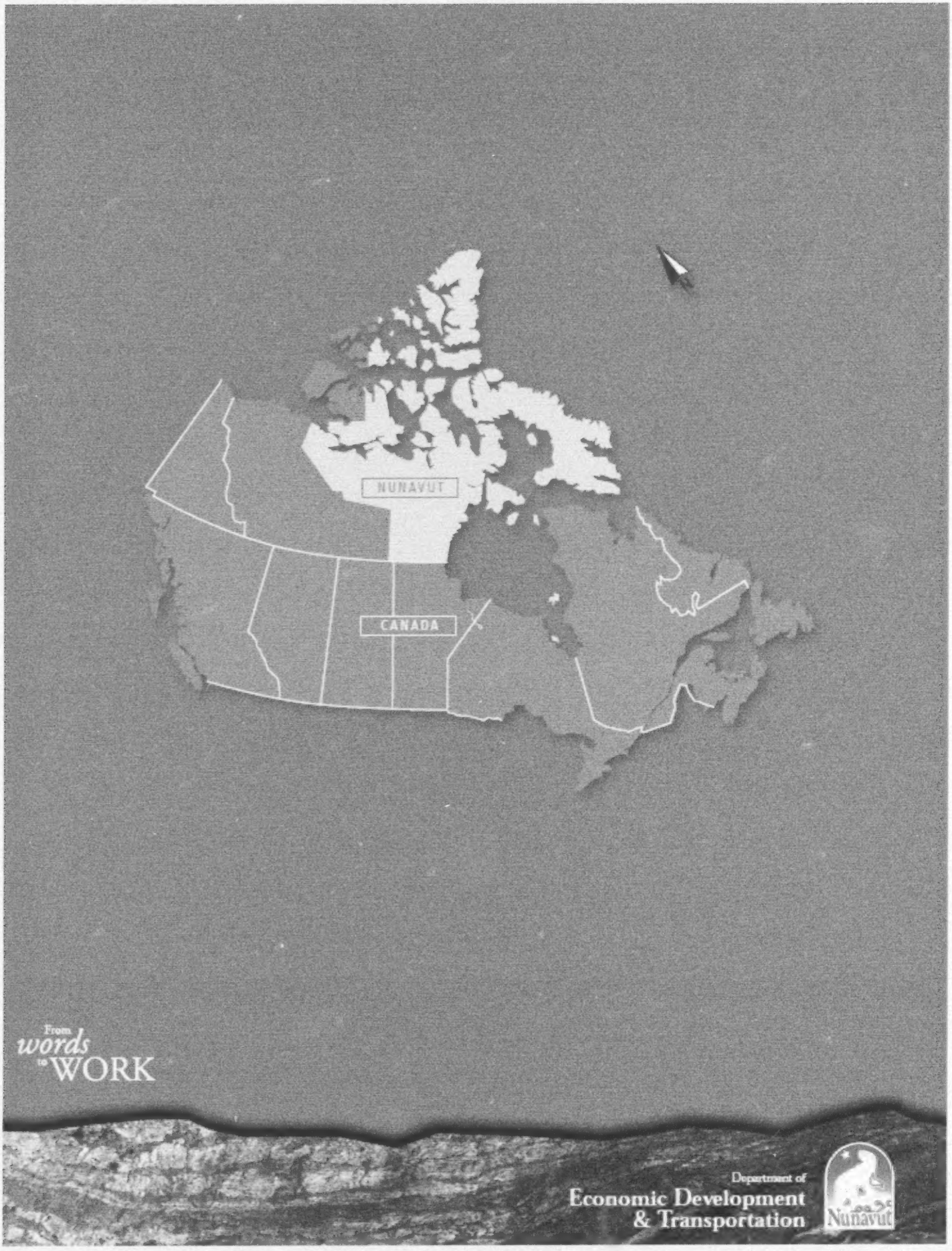
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